HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,255—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
13th Aug.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9690
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6322	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6298
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street; Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s Renowned SCOTCH ALE.

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, moderately priced, very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS, Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S

OLD TAWNY PORT,

A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS!

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL"

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

BOWMAN'S

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOOLA.

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

1377

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

A GENERAL AVERAGE has now been declared on account of the Freight on s. s. "TIENTSIN", during the voyage between Colombo and Bombay in July, and Consignees having any Claims to make under the General Average on account of water damage to Cargo are required to lodge them at once. The report of the survey on damaged Cargo held by Lloyd's Surveyor can be seen on application at P. and O. Company's Office, Fort.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the STAR of INDIA MILLS, LIMITED,

GORDHANDAS KHATTOW .....
ABDOOLA HOOSSEIN .....
THE HONOURABLE SIR PHIROZESHA M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E. ..... } Petitioners.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY .....
and
N. C. MACLEOD .....

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or subject to the supervision of the said High Court, was on the 5th day of August, 1904, presented to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Petitioners, GORDHANDAS KHATTOW, ABDOOLA HOOSSEIN, the Honourable Sir PHIROZESHA M. MEHTA, AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY and N. C. MACLEOD, the Debenture-holders and Creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyebji or such other Judge of this Honourable Court as may be sitting at the time in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, 1904, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Bombay 8th day of August, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
No. 30, Esplanade Road,
Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 535 of 1904.

HASSAN ALI SHAIK OOSMAN FAKI, Mahomedan, residing at Nawa Pada in Bandora, in the District of Thana, and (2) OOMRAO BEE, widow of GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BULLEN of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Chowkee Moholla, outside the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of the said GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BULLEN, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

JVAZIRBAI alias BANEBBAI, widow (2) AMINABAI, daughter, (3) AISHABAI, (4) JAINABAI, sisters of the said GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BULLEN, all of Bombay, Kassai Mahomedans of whom the 1st and 2nd reside at Zaveri Bazar near Crawford Market and the 3rd and the 4th reside at Gowlee Moholla outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, NOTICE is hereby given that the above Suit has, on the 4th day of August, 1904, been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other Creditors of the late GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BULLEN, against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following relief :—

A. That an account may be taken of the moveable and immoveable property of the said Goolam Mahomed Shaik Bullen and that the same may be administered by and under the decree of the Court.

B. That a Receiver of the said property may be appointed.

C. That for the purposes aforesaid all proper accounts may be taken, inquiries made, and directions given, and

D. That the Plaintiffs' costs may be provided for, and for further or other relief—Dated this 9th day of August, 1904.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 13th day of August, 1904.

Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 153 of 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others ..... Plaintiffs,

VERSUS

YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1901, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 3115 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dhanaji and now of Sitaram Rapuji, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mutubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NOORKHAN MAHOMEDKHAN, native Hakim, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAJIBIBI, widow of NOORKHAN MAHOMEDKHAN, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventh day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 7th day of July, 1904.

HAJIBIBI Widow,
Petitioner in Person.

ESTATE OF LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865, that all persons having claims against the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, formerly Administrator-General of Bombay, who died at Mussoorie, on the 7th May, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 27th July, 1904, to THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, the Constituted Attorney of MABEL RIVETT-CARNAC, one of the Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman, Barrister-at-law High Court, Bombay, after which date they Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman as such administrator as aforesaid.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1904.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, for THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, deceased.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the Appointment of Analyst for the Municipal Laboratory. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 per mensem and the person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office.

Applicants should have a knowledge of Bacteriology and must be fully qualified Analysts conversant with all work relating to the analysis of foods, drugs, water and disinfectants.

Applications in the Candidate's own handwriting stating age, present and previous occupations accompanied by testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than THURSDAY, 8th September, 1904.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th August, 1904.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES EIGHT LACS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS that the above LOAN Falls due on the 15th day of August, 1904, and the same will be paid off on the due date at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on presentation and delivering up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders.

Interest on the Debentures will CEASE from the said 15th day of August, 1904.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,

Bombay, 20th July, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGMOHANDAS VARJIWANDAS, Esquire, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client HAJI ESMAIL HASSAM, Esquire, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (but which pension and tax is not paid to the Government at present), containing by admeasurement 22,425 square yards or thereabouts (but the exact area whereof is to be ascertained by actual measurement), situate at Worlee, near Mama Hajani, including certain upper land with two Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, and certain lower land which is vacant except for a Stable and two outhouses and other cadjan sheds standing thereon and two wells therein with two gates boundary walls and cutcha garka wall standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, 8 and 9, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Worlee Road, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas called the Love Grove, and on or towards the South by the Durgah of Mama Hajani and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombasa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS... ... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimneys or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Rs. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

A WELL ESTABLISHED Agent in Hamburg seeks representation of an East Indian and Straits Settlement Shipper for all kinds of East Indian produce. Able to arrange advances on consignments if required. Address EMIL POHNDORFF, Hamburg, Germany.

WANTED a smart GOANESE ASSISTANT, who could also give Music Lessons in his spare time to 2 or 3 children. Board, Lodging and Salary will be given. Apply stating terms to "1215 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOSE & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Established 1882.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trust worthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 21, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Church.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather. The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Ans. 12. Bombay and Poona.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvert, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th August, 1904, at 2 p. m. at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables,

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AHMEDABAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Our Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Haji Esmail Haji Allana and on account and risk of the mortgagors Abdul Manan bin Ali Hoosein Hanyan, Badrunissa, widow of Ali Hoosein Hanyan, Adam bin Ali Hoosein Hanyan, and Sabiba, daughter of Ali Hoosein Hanyan, the last two being minors by their guadian, the said Badrunissa, the following property :—

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or building thereon, situate, lying and being in District and Suodistrict of Ahmedabad, at Ahmedabad, at Kalupur in Bilodchawad, in Konkowada Pol, to west of the passage to the pol with the entrance on the east side and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east partly by the entrance to the house and beyond that by the otta and a well and beyond that by a passage and partly by the wall of the house of Seth Abdool Latiff valad Mahomed Habib Shariff, which is common to the said property, on or towards the West partly by the eaves overlooking the property of Kadia Gopal Harjiwan and partly by the walls of the houses of Kadia Bhagir Ranchod and others, on or towards the North by a Public Road leading from Baboochawad to Premlarwajs, there being two doors of the abovesaid house opening the Road, on or toward the South by the partition wall of the house of Pranshuk Kalliandas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 1, 24-25 junction of Mahomedjhan Pakhady and New Bengalpura, 28-30, New Bengalpura, and 19-21A Duncan Road and 64 Lohar Chawl.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godowns S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co., a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable articles returned from Somaliland consisting of blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris coats and trousers, caps ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, provision, wines, iron rods and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottle, heal-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes' reading lamps, flags, condensed milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room, set of sofas and chairs, sliding dining table, 3 light K. O. lamp, easy and light chairs, teapoys, brass double bedsteads, chest of drawer, writing dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 lot: Satsuma vases, table ornaments under dome, Dresden and other table ornaments, figures etc.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized miniature semi-grant piano by Soundy and Co.
1 Chubb's safe, 24 by 18 by 20 inches on stand.
1 Chubb's safe, 24 by 18 by 20 inches on stand.
10 extra thick jail made coir mats of different sizes.
10 cases Noe's Wine.
By order of the Superintendent, Government Central Press, a number of old type cases and frames.
On account of the concerned, ex S. S. Malta—
A. 1-50—50 cage each 2 cwts plumbago firing-dust.
P. 1.—1 bag 2 cwt plumbago chips.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Alli Mohmad Abdo of Cutlery Bazaar.
77 H T H A 2146-2220—75 cases paper toys.
353 I M A, 358 I M D—2 cases money purses.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Tar Mahomed Dada of Cutlery Bazaar.
B. K. B. & S. 8353-3373,—1 case razors, ex s. s. Hohenfels.
Do. 8701-3391,—1 case scissors, ex s. s. Hohenfels.
Do. 8351-3374 —1 case razors, ex s. s. Hohenfels.
Do. 8814-3514 15,—2 cases razors, ex s. s. Caledonia,
Do. 8703-3516,—1 case scissors, ex s. s. Caledonia,
Do. 8853-3577,4—2 cases razors, ex s. s. Barenfels.
Do. 8703-3357 —1 case scissors, ex s. s. Liebenfels.
Do. 8093-3795,—1 case buckles, ex s. s. Liebenfels.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 glass-front double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Somanjee Muncherjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of their landlady Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chhotani and Others, the following Mill and Miscellaneous Stores, damaged by fresh water viz :—350 boiler hair felts, 70 packets, 70 gross Harvey's patent wicks of sizes, 343 lbs India rubber red sheets of sizes, 16 pieces 570 yds Duck Canvas No. 1.54 in., 7 pieces 300 yds English Canvas No 1.36in. 5 Rolls 1,500 feet Canvas belting woven 5 1-2 in., 4 1-2 in., and 3 1-2in. 4 rolls 199ft rubber lined canvas hose 3 1-2 in. and 2 1-2 in. India rubber suction hose 737 1-2 ft. in. to 1 in. English leather hose 435ft 2in 2 1-2 in. and 3in. 650 lbs asbestos packing round of sizes, 400 lbs frictionless packing of sizes, 200 lbs kerosine and cocoanut oil wicks of sizes 96 lbs insertion rubber sheets of sizes, 45 doz steel reels of sizes, 10 cwts half round steel wire 1-8in. 3 8in. and 1-2in. round iron wire 5, cwts 1 qr and 12lbs hydraulic pump leather 5 cwts 3 2 qrs and 25lbs 25 leather ram rings, 6 rolls 2,500 ft canvas hose 2in 2½in. 2 3-4in., and 3in., 3 cases 15 cwts asbestos sheets of sizes, 145 lbs English spelter, 7 rem ms and 10 doz Oakey's emery cloth, 120 tin sheets 2lbs soft stone packing of sizes, 2 cwt 2 qrs 24 lbs 344 doz rubber rings of size, 8 rubber valves, 90lbs 83 bundles each 12 sets heddis of size, 304 lbs English tucks packing 50 lbs asbestos tape of sizes, 3 circular saws 16in. 10 doz hand cuffs, 30 rolls, 4377 ft iron gauze wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 21st Instant at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 174 next to Glass Bungalow at Cavel Street, Kalkadevi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, set of sofas and chair, cabinet, almira, bedstead, cupboards book case, Square piano by Soundy and Co., Chareo organ, double roll phonograph, ice box chandeliers, books, dinner set of 30 persons, plated ware, glassware, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mrs L. de, Quadros changing residence. The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-4	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'26	=	— 1-2[illegible]
Berlin	20'48 1-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4'88 1-4	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent =	do
4 " " "	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	per cent =	— 3-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	per cent =	— 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	40,000
Gold " "	£	90,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	210,000
Gold " "	£	3,000

METALS—
Copper Braziers 67.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.
Tin Plates 11
Bar iron Belgian 4-17-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 9-15
Basic Steel Bars 4-18

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 buyers

WHEAT—
Club No 1 31, A.-S. sellers
White Karachi 29 A.-S. sellers
} firm

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 3-4 A.-S. sellers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 3-8 S.-O.-none easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·10 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchnged, Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·62	5·39	5·29
—5	—3	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·26	5·23	5·22
—6	—4	—4
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-Apl.
5·22		5·22
—4		—4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	160
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—
Spot 10·65 unchanged
Futures, month of December 9·65 — 7
Do. do March 9·73 — 5

In New Orleans—
Spot 10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept. 9·70 — 6
Do. do, Dec. 9·47 — 5
Tone at close steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	6,000
" exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to France and Continent	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	80,000
" " interior ports	60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 12th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,858 bales.
Wheat	26,007 cwts.
Linseed	12,541 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,495 "
Gingellyseed	823 "
Poppyseed	1,702 "
Groundnuts	23 "
Castorseed	4,995 "
Rice	1,336 "
Myrabollams	36 "
Cottonseed	1,512 "
Mowrseed	7,076 "
Gram	1,494 "
Joowar	9,626 "
Maize	153 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	2,30,466
" Coin	27,000
Ex s. s. " from London	

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. 1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s-3d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99-4
1st Settlement 31 August 99-1
Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 29rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.				Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready				5	13	0	to 5 14 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.							
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.				5	3	0	to 5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.				5	12	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready				5	13	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.							
Ready				5	15	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.							
Ready				23	3-4	to 24	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but quiet.

Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Import-	do	Nil

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·59	5·36	5·26
—3	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·20	5·19
—3	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·19	5·17	
—3	—3	

COTTON.—Tone steady and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	"
Good Bhownagger	steady
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	2 1 3-4

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd August, 1904, as compared with the statement of 9th August, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 2, Rs.	a.	p.	August 9. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,28,50,000	0	0	1,28,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,98,83,629	14	0	2,16,59,861	11	7
Other Deposits, &c.	9,34,52,969	8	8	9,07,37,159	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,50,109	13	3	5,36 328	6	10
Sundries	19 62,323	5	6	18,32,961	11	5
Rs.	14,91,08,992	9	5	14,77,75,316	12	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,73,53,370	5	0	1,87,35,568	6	10
Other authotised Investment	50,70,389	11	0	49,07,594	11	0
Loans on Host and other authorized Securities	2,26,57,156	13	4	2,21,68,541	8	0
Accounts of Credit on do	1,66 98,695	2	2	1,63,50,847	7	1
Bills discounted &c	2,47,37,167	12	7	2,63,46,907	11	11
Balances wite other Banks	13 18,102	7	4	10,26,417	3	10
Bullions						
Dead Stock	18,11,191	11	10	18,07,242	3	10
Stamps	12,323	15	3	12,517	10	8
Sundries	12,91,213	3	2	13,17,216	1	8
	9,08,99,611	1	5	9,26,72,653	1	2
Cash &c ,at Head Office	2,87,09 837	0	2	2 6',50 716	1	5
Do. at Branches	2,94,98,644	7	10	2,89,52,417	10	1
Rs.	14,91,08,992	9	5	14,77,75,316	12	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,89,239	Increase
Do. at Branches	2 8',953	Increase
Other Deposits	31,15,810	Decrease
Post Bills	6,225	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	12,19,201	Increase
Loans	4,38,615	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	3,47,848	Decrea e
Mercantile Bills	16,09,740	Increase
Cash at Head Office	25,59,21	Decrease
Cash at Branches	5,46,197	Decrease

No parcels exceeding 11lbs in weight will be accepted for transmission by post to or from the Tibet Mission escort, and no postal articles will be transmitted under the Value Payable system from Post Offices in India to Post Offices with the escort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES. DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HUBBARD—Aug 13, at Wadi Bunder, Bombay, Helena Augusta, the dearly loved wife of G H Hubbard.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREED—August 9, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev F W Breed, of a son.
LEONARD—August 1, at Roorkee, the wife of G Russel Lionard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRIEVESON—O'REILLY—July 23, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev W Grenon, Herbert Arthur Grieveson, Telegraph Dept. to Geraldine (Nellie) O'Reilly, youngest daughter of the late John and Ellen O'Reilly.

DEATHS.

BRESNAHAN—August 8, at Bellary, of pneumonia, Anne Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr M R Bresnahan, P W D.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ELDERTON—July 21, at Landsdown Road, Bedford wife of Capt F H Elderton, D S O assistant director, Royal Indian Marine of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—Luddington—July 19, at the Parish Church, Littleport, G W A Baldwin, J P, son of Capt O P Baldwin J P, to Gertrude, daughter of the late J Luddington, of Littleport.
BRADFORD—PHILLPOTTS—July 14, at St Michael and All Angels' Church, Clare, country Kildare, Lieut A Bradford, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, son of the late Major W H Bradford, 108th Foot, to Kathleen Emily, daughter of Col Phillpotts, RA.
BEAUMONT—HIGFORD—July 21, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Major F M Beaumont, late King's Royal Rifles, to Sybil Anne daughter of Mr Higford.
DEWAR—CHURCHILL—July 18, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, Lieut R G D Dewar, R N, of his Majesty's ship Lapla cable, ton of Col and Mrs Dewar, to Sibyl Evelyn Preston daughter of Rear-Admiral Churchill.
DUGMORE—Stevens—July 21, at St Joseph's R C Church, Guerch, Guernsey, W L E R Dugmore, Lieutenant, 1st Cheshire Regt, son of the late Capt F S Dugmore, 61th Regt, to Ivanda May (Ivy) Stevens, daughter of General H B Stevens H M Indian Army.
DURHAM—DRURY-LOWE—July 16, at St Paul's Knightsbridge, C O son of the late W B Durham, to Lucy Anndaughter of Mr and Lady Lucy Drury-Lowe.
GREENE—BOSTOCK—July 23, at the Parish Church of Bury St Edmunds, G P Greene, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Miriam, daughter of J H Bostock, of Colombo, Ceylon.
HUGHES—BRODRICK—July 20, at Tavistock Parish Church, Capt J E Hughes, of the 27th Light Cavalry (late 2nd Madras Lancers), son of the late Col J E Hughes, 7th Madras Inf, to Joelyn Daisy, daughter of C C Brodrick.
LAMBERT—MEARES—July 19, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, Capt J H Lamb rt, Royal Marine Light Inf, to Eva, daughter of the late George Meares, J P D L.
ROBB—RUDE—July 19, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Alexander Kirkland Robb, Captain, the Durham Light Infantry, eldest son of Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel John Robb, M D, I M S, to Ethel Violet (Queenie), only child of the late Edward Rule, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, Bengal, and Mrs Harold Ellis.
SWANN—BUYERS—July 23, at Christ Church Ealing, F S P Swann, Indian Civil Service, to Linnett Elaine Lind, daughter of W L Buyers.
WILLETT—MEGAW—Jula 23, at the Parish Churbh, Lindfield Sussex, F W B Willet, Royal Sussex Regt, to Kathleen Maud, daughter of M G Megaw.

DEATH.

BIDULPH—July 23, at Whitehall Court, General Sir M A S Biddulph, G C B, aged 81.
BLAKE—July 25, at Mylnhurst, Sheffield, W G Blake, late 9th Lancers, aged 71.
DICKSON—July 15, Sydney, New South Wales, A T Dickson, son of General Sir C Dickson, V C, G C B, colonel-commandant Royal Art, aged 57.
FAIRFIELDGE—July 23, at Heathfield, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, Beatrice Katharine, daughter of the late Dep Surg-Gen S B Partridge, aged.
ROGERS—July 24, at Newmarket, J Regers, solicitor, aged 62.
SMITH—July 23, at Helena Road, Southsea, Capt T H Smith, R N, son of the T J Smith, Capt 33rd Regt aged 54.
SANDYS—July 26, at Ombersley Court Droitwich Worcestershire, A F A Sandys Bart aged 81.
STUART—July 26, at 83 Albany, Piccadilly, Lt-Col William Trom Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 74 years. Fune al at Brookwood Cemetery on Saturday, 30th inst. Train leaves the Necropol s private station, 121, Westminster Bridg Road, at 11 50 A. M.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m., Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 1·27m., 1·50a. Low water, 7·19m., 7·57a.
Execution, Common Jail.
Election of five Fellows, Bombay University.
Evening Entertainment to Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, "Damodar Bhuvan," Cumballa Hill, 9-30 p. m.

NAG-PUNCHMI FAIR.—The annual Nag-Punchmi fair will be held at Bellasis Road to-morrow.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 540 of whom 57 were adult males, 227 adult females and 256 children.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Sakalchund Maneckchand, who resides in a room on the first storey of a house at Mombadevi Tank Road, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife from home for two hours on Friday afternoon, some one broke into the room by removing the lock off the door and stole gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 214 from a locked tin trunk.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—The piece of information sent to you in my last notes re four newly born infants having been found strangled to death, at Sihore was incorrect. The fact is that a newly born infant was secured by the Mahajan community—who are now rearing it—from it's mother who was a widow, before she could take any step to dispose of it, to hide her shame. The matter was greatly exaggerated.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A HAWKER.—Lalmahomed Bairijamal, a hawker, residing at Two Tanks was admitted in an unconscious state into the J. J. Hospital on Friday evening suffering from a fracture of the skull. After an operation had been performed the hawker regained consciousness when he stated that two men whom he knew by name assaulted him with sticks at Grant Road because he refused to treat them. The assailants have not yet been arrested.

ACCIDENT TO A CARMAN.—Gainoo Ichoo, a carman, aged forty years, residing at Gunpowder Road, met with a serious accident on Friday afternoon. It appears that Gainoo was driving his cart laden with two large beams of timber along Clerk Road, when in kicking one of the bullocks to urge it on, he accidentally lost his balance and fell to the ground. One of the wheels of the cart passed over left leg completely crushing it. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the leg was amputated from the knee-joint.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July 4 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, as the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 16 horses and 154 bullocks were sent to Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 302 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 14 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 13 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIANO.—The Royal Institute Luso-Indiano celebrated the 21st anniversary of its inauguration on Saturday with a "Soiree dansant" at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The hall was tastefully decorated, there was a large attendance which was no doubt a matter of great pleasure to the promoters of the function. Dr. B. Paes, one of the members of the managing committee, opened the proceedings with a short review of the good work which the Institution has done during the past year, and immediately after the dancing commenced and was kept up with enthusiasm till the close. The programme consisted of over twenty items and the various pieces were admirably rendered by the Victoria Band. Great credit for the evening's success is due to the Secretary Mr. J. U. A. Correa and the members of the Managing Committee

QUEEN'S ROAD FOOTPATH.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector DeBurgh charged Xavier Fernandez and S. DeSouza with walking along the carriage way of the Queen's Road Inspector DeBurgh informed the Magistrate that the accused continued to walk along the carriage way of the Queen's Road near the railway level-crossing after they had been warned by the police not to do so. The Magistrate remarked that the footpath at that portion of the Queen's Road was not properly kept. It was not paved and he (the Magistrate) would neither walk on it nor would he ask anyone to walk on it. In fact it did not deserve the name of footpath. At some parts it was so narrow as to hardly enable two men to walk on it at a time. The pedestrians were not justified in persisting in refusing to walk on paved and properly kept footpaths and he would have punished the accused, if they had refused to walk on the paved footpath at the sea-shore near the same level-crossing. But this was no footpath and he would therefore warn the accused to keep on the left and discharge them.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

A TEN WICKETS' VICTORY FOR BOMBAY.

THE delightful uncertainties of cricket were never better exemplified than on Saturday when play was resumed in the match between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. The day will long be remembered as one of the most memorable in the history of Bombay Gymkhana cricket, for, to defeat a strong Poona Gymkhana team by practically an innings was in itself a sufficiently remarkable feat, but to bring about the downfall of a side, which included the famous cricketer Captain Greig after that player had come off twice in the match with the bat and had an aggregate of 148 runs, was a performance quite out of the common and one on which the Bombay Gymkhana may plume themselves has never been even nearly approached in the whole series of matches between the two Gymkhanas. On the resumption of play on Saturday morning in fine but cloudy weather, everything pointed to Poona being able to run up a good score. The wicket, it is true, kicked a bit from the commencement and as the day wore on got rougher, but it never became so unplayable as the collapse of most of the Poona batsmen would seem to suggest. Greig and Dickson the overnight not-outs were together while 13 runs were added to the total, all of them from Greig, when Dickson got his leg in front of a straight ball from Ainsworth. Carroll, who succeeded, was not comfortable at first, but after a bit settled down, and leaving most of the scoring to Greig, the pair carried to total from 74 to 133 when Carroll was caught by J. A. D. Langhorne at long off from one of Ainsworth's deliveries. During this partnership of 59, Greig was seen at his very best hitting all round the wicket in billiant fashion and sending the ball time after time to the square leg boundaries and through the slips, of which there were four by very clever placing. Carroll was for the greater part of his stay at the wickets a mere spectator and was only able to claim 10 of the 59 runs made while he was in. With Kennedy in, Greig reached his century having been batting for about two hours. A little later with his score at 108, he misjudged a full pitch from M. L. Caroll and was bowled. His innings, although not quite free from blemish,—he gave two chances, one shortly after he came in and the other when his score was about 50—was in every way a most attractive one and included 14 fours. Kennedy with Umfreville as a partner played nice free cricket, but just as he was beginning to look dangerous a ball from Coombs got round his defence, Stevens, the next man, had a short and merry life scoring 16 off four balls. Thew failed, and French only made 2 so that Umfreville was left to carry his bat out for 9. It will be noticed that except Greig no one on the side made more than 16 runs and Poona would have fared most disastrously, had it not been for the efforts of the Western India Champion who was mainly responsible for the total reaching 210. Ainsworth, Coombs and Milne were all successful with the ball and the first-named would have had much better figures but for the punishment he came in for from Greig who helped himself to quite 40 runs off the old Malburian's bowling. Coombs and Milne's bowling got up a good deal, and most of the Poona batsmen treated the deliveries of this pair with great respect. Being 113 runs in arrears Poona, had to follow on and in the ten minutes available for play before tiffin met with shocking bad luck. Umfreville and French were sent in first and the former succumbed to the third ball sent down by Milne. Wilkins, who followed, was out l-b-w in the same over without any increase to the score which up to this was a single by French. Greig, who had intended reserving himself until after tiffin, filled the vacancy and had scored 8 runs when the bell rang. Resuming after tiffin Greig was missed in the slips off Coombs' bowling, and French, who started very shakily, had several narrow escapes of being bowled. A little later on Greig received another life, Ainsworth dropping a rather difficult catch returned to him. After this both batsmen hit freely, Greig in particular being very severe on the bowlers. Greig was the first to leave having scored 40, a fast ball from Milne getting round his defence. Milne's bowling at this stage was getting up a good deal and the succeeding batsman Carroll was clean bowled by the same bowler from his next ball. Up to this time Milne had been responsible for all four wickets that had fallen, and shortly afterwards when Kennedy and French had become associated was able to claim a fifth wicket, French, who had made 38, falling to a catch off his bowling at mid-off. With the exception of Kennedy who again played nice cricket for his 15, none of the remaining batsmen could make any prolonged stay, Ainsworth securing the wickets of Kennedy, Butler, Dickson, and Thew for 14 runs, while Milne, who bowled right throughout the innings, secured a sixth victim in Hartley. The innings closed for 121, thus leaving Bombay only 9 runs to get to win. Aston and J. A. D. Langhorne obtained these without loss, the home team thus winning by ten wickets. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr A H S Aston, c Thew, b Umfreville	24	not out	8
Captain A F Langhorne, c Butler, b Greig	52	not out	1
Major C G Carnegy, l-b-w b Umfreville	31		
Mr S N Powell, b Butler	53		
Lieut Lt. F Philbrick, c Thew, b Stevens	25		
Capt J A D Langhorne, c Greig, b Col Stevens	3	Did not bat.	
Mr J S Milne, c Stevens, b Hartley	43		
Mr E E Coombs, b Hartley	41		
Mr J L Ainsworth, c Dickson, b Stevens	0		
Mr Douglas, b B.M. Carroll	3		
Mr L Carroll, not out	13		
Extras	30	Extras	1
Total	323	Total	10

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt J G Greig, b L Carroll	108	b Milne	40
Mr A D Wilkins, b Ainsworth	8	l-b-w b Milne	0
Hon H D Butler, c and b Ainsworth	0	st Philbrick, b Ainsworth	8
Mr H B Hartley, c Carroll, b Coombs	16	b Milne	0
Mr H R P Dickson, l-b-w b Ainsworth	1	c and b Ainsworth	0
Mr M Carroll, c Langhorne, b Ainsworth	10	b Milne	0
Mr J Kennedy, b Coombs	14	b Ainsworth	15
Capt H K Umfreville, not out	9	b Milne	0
Col C F Stevens, c Carroll b Milne	16	not out	3
Mr N V Thew, c Philbrick, b Coombs	0	b Ainsworth	8
Mr T H French, b Milne	2	c Ashton, b Milne	33
Extras	25	Extra	9
Total	210	Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
POONA GYMKHANA.
1st Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Col Stevens	26	10	76	3
Capt Greig	24	7	74	1
Capt Umfreville	19	6	56	2
Mr Carroll	10	2	35	1
Mr Hartley	11	2	33	2
Hon H D Butler	11	9	26	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Coombs	21	8	47	3	Mr Milne	12	0	47	6*
Mr Ainsworth	20	2	75	4	Mr Coombs	6	0	3	0
Mr L Carroll	11	3	36	1	Mr L Carroll	3	0	17	0
Mr Milne	74	2	26	2	Mr Ainsworth	7 4	0	14	4†

* Bowled 2 No Balls,
† Bewled 1 Wide.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

The result of this match has been very gratifying to the Bombay Gymkhana and has demonstrated pretty clearly the necessity that exists for including two or three batsmen who are accustomed to the vagaries of the Gymkhana wicket in the Presidency team. Fortunately for the hopes of Bombay players, all the best bats in the team, with the exception of one, came off and as the match is regarded as a test of the form of Bombay and Poona players by the Presidency selection committee, that body will be quite justified in considering favourably the claims of at least two local batsmen. In view of the great interest felt in the match by cricket lovers throughout the Presidency, a few comments on the form displayed by individual players will perhaps not be amiss. One of the most satisfactory and gratifying features of the match was the fine form that Captain Greig showed with the bat. Although neither of his innings were free from blemish, he displayed the most amazing skill in dealing with the bowling of Coombs, Ainsworth, and Milne, the first and last named of whom received considerable assistance from the wicket. All his strokes, were along the turf and were beautifully timed and his clever placing of the ball on the on-side and through the slips provided a real treat to the spectators. As a batsman and smart field, he is the same Greig of old, but his bowling is not as effective as it used to be if we may judge from the form he displayed in this department in the match under notice. To have 72 runs hit off his bowling and to take only one wicket is, however, a most unusual experience for Greig, and we can only hope that Friday last was one of his off days.

The innings next in point of merit to Greig's was undoubtedly Lieut. A. P. Y. Langhorne's. With the exception of a hard chance he gave in the slips, it was a faultless display and quite the best he has ever given in Bombay. Towards the end of his innings he was somewhat hampered with a chafed hand and but for this we believe he would have largely increased his score. While he was in, he made the bowling appear quite simple and as far as we could see never seemed to be in difficulties. His placing and timing of the ball were perfect, and first in partnership with Aston and afterwards with Carnegy he broke the back of the bowling and paved the way for the big total his side eventually made. When he made his debut in Bombay cricket last season, it was recognised that he possessed all the essentials that go to make a good batsman and, although he hardly came up to expectations when tried for the Presidency, the experience of another season in Bombay has been most invaluable to him and he gave abundant proof on Friday that he has profited by it. After an enforced absence of three weeks from the cricket field he re-appeared in the team against the Parsee Gymkhana last Saturday week and played himself into form. His fine display against Poona now proves that innings to have been no flash-in-the pan and, if he is again successful against the Islam Gymkhana next Saturday who possess two very good bowlers, he will have established indisputable claims to a place in the Presidency team. A. H. S. Aston, who has all along been regarded as a strong candidate for Presidency honours, played very good cricket for his 24 and his success after a brief period of bad luck was very gratifying to his admirers. His off play is very effective and, though he occasionally betrays a weakness on the leg side, he is none the less an extremely attractive bat. Like Langhorne he seems to have now thoroughly adapted his style of play to the Bombay wickets and we sincerely hope that neither his claims or those of Longhorne will be overlooked this week when a definite selection is made of the Presidency team. We want a few batsmen who are accustomed to the vagaries of the Bombay wicket and it will not be for lack of promising candidates that the claims of Bombay players will be passed over.

Major Carnegy, who is an old Presidency player, displayed surprisingly good form in compiling his 34 and, had he not had the misfortune to wrench his knee in turning for a run, would no doubt have materially increased his score. He has shown improved form in every match that he has played recently and, if he could only break himself off an unfortunate habit of getting in front of his wicket, would be the Carnegy of old. S. N. Powell, who had the distinction of making top score for Bombay, is a very dangerous batsman if allowed to get set. His style of pay is scarcely orthodox, but is none the less effective and his punishment of anything in the way of a loose ball is a real treat to watch. One particular hit of his to square leg which nearly killed the umpire was one of the finest we have ever seen. His method of dealing with off balls is not attractive, but he drives with great power and like most batsmen of his type scores very rapidly after he has taken the measure of the bowling. Lieutenant Lt. F. Philbrick played an extremely good innings for his 25 and as a batsman is quite well worth a place in the Presidency team. He is just the kind of player who would be likely to stop a rot. He is seen to best advantage on slow wickets but on fast wickets, notably in the match against the Hindus, has showed his ability to make runs with equal facility. He is an experienced cricketer and does not suffer from nerves, and for a few seasons rendered yeoman's service to the Leicestershire second eleven which we believe we are correct in saying he skippered. With his claims as wicket-keeper we will deal further on.

J. S. Milne, the Bombay captain, who has been quite out of form lately, and out of luck too in everything else but winning the toss which useful feat he has accomplished eight times this season out of nine, will look back with pleasure on this match in which his all round cricket played a very important part. Most dangerous of left hand batsmen when allowed to get set, he displayed all his old hitting powers in this match and in partnership with Coombs, another batsman of the hard hitting type, made hay of the bowling which by this time had very little sting left in it. Coombs played a wonderfully good innings and his 41 was the second highest score he has made for the Gymkhana. Captain J. A. D. Langhorne, the stonewaller of the team, had to be content with 3, but his failure does not in the least detract from the reputation he has made of being one of the most reliable bats in the team. J. L. Ainsworth failed to score and Douglas only made 2, but M. L. Carroll a young player who was makins "his debut" in important matches made 13 not out in a good style. It is difficult to judge the form of the Poona batsmen when so many of them failed, but next to Greig, J. Kennedy struck us as being the best. He has a nice clean crisp style and got into double figures in both innings. He is a splendid field at cover, and for this alone would be worth a place in the Presidency team. B. M. Carroll in the first innings gave a glimpse of his true form, but is a most nervous starter. Colonel C. F. Stevens is a batsman of the hard hitting type and has good defence. The Hon. H. D. Butler although he failed in the first innings and only made 8 in the second, shaped well and has played for the Leicestershire second Eleven. A. D. Wilkins failed to play up to his reputation, and we were not impressed with H. B. Hartley's style. T. H. French played a cricketer's innings at the second time of asking, but had a good deal of luck and is a dreadfully shaky starter. Captain H. K. Umfreville shaped rather well in the first innings, but neither N. V. Thew or H. R. P. Dickson had much opportunity of showing their form. In making these remarks it is only fair to state that the majority of the Poona team were obviously at a disadvantage on the strange wicket and the climate had also something to do with the poor form they showed. On the Poona wicket the same side would probably beat Bombay by an innings and a large number of runs.

Turning to the bowlers, Milne who has a happy knack of coming off on big occasions—witness his performance against the Authentics the cold weather before last—came out with the best record capturing eight wickets in the match for 73 runs. He bowled very finely indeed in the second innings when he took six wickets for 47 and would have had much better figures if several catches off his bowling had not been missed. If he could be relied upon to bowl in the same form against the Parsees he would be well worth a place in the Presidency team. Ainsworth on the whole bowled remarkably well and finished off the second innings of Poona in great style. His selection to play for the Presidency ought to be a foregone conclusion. Coombs did fairly well, but we do not think that it was one of his best days. Of the Poona bowlers, Colonel Stevens took most wickets and is a good fast medium bowler. Umfreville and Hartley at times bowled well, but Greig and Carroll were disappointing. The Hon. H. D. Butler sent down some very good overs and was in our opinion the best bowler in the team. As many as nine out of the eleven overs he bowled were maidens and the batsmen were always in difficulties with him. He was not put on early enough and was taken off too soon. The merits of the rival wicket-keepers only now remain to be dealt with, and although comparisons are regarded as odious they are sometimes necessary in cricket. In the first innings of Poona, Philbrick gave away 22 byes and in the second only one bye so that in the two innings aggregating 336 runs he gave away in all 23 byes. Thew, the Poona wicket-keeper, gave away 28 byes in Bombay's innings so that in this respect there was perhaps nothing much to choose between the pair. In their work behind the wicket Philbrick struck us as being the most effective and in having to take Coombs' and Milne's bowling he was obviously at a disadvantage as these two bowlers were more difficult to take than any of the Poona bowlers.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 13

The first day of the Bangalore races was held this afternoon in fine weather, but the attendance was below the average as we have arrived at the fag end of the season. Details :—

The Desert Plate for Arab Ponies 5—furlongs.
Capt Toozood's St Gris 9st 6lbs ..... Mir Jan 1
Mr Webster's Derision 9st 10lbs ..Col Armstrong 2
Major Smith's Diamond Rose 9st 5lbs ...McQuade 3

Also ran :—Mintmaster 9st. 4lbs.. and Jacob 7st. 7lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on St. Agris, Even Money, Diamond Rose, 4 to 1 against Derision, tens Mintmaster, and twenties Jacob.

Won by half a length; a length and a half between second and third. Time—1min. 12 1-2secs.

The Lower Plate for horses that have never fetched more than Rs. 1,000.—5 furlongs'

Mr Apcar's Sister 9st 10lbs ..... Burns 1
Major Hamilton's Scissorman 8st 9lbs. Thompson 2
Capt Unthank's Firecat 7st 3lbs..... Bennett 3

Also ran :—Grand Duke 9st., and Walhurst 8st. 6lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sister, threes Grand Duke, fours Scissorman and sixes the others.

Won by 3 lengths, same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 6 2-5 secs.

The Stand Plate for ponies. Distance half a mile

Major Smyth's Laurier Rose 8st 4lbs ..... Koops 1
Kumara Raja of Pittapore's Shield 9st 8lbs ..... Gooloo 2
Mr A West's Firebrand 9st 5lbs ..... McQuade 3

Also ran :—Swiveller 9st. 13lbs., Dandenong 9st 3lbs., Astrologer 9st. 2lbs., and Tight Rope 7st. 3lbs.

Betting: Evens Swiveller, threes Tight Roye, fours Firebrand Dandenong and Laurier Rose, and tens Astrologer.

Won by one and half lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—54 2-5secs.

The Bangalore Plate for horses, Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Devaraj Urs' Musketeer 7st 12lbs ..... Mir Jan 1
Major Harrison's De Wet 7st 6lbs..... 2

Also ran :—Senior 10st. 3lbs., and Kingfisher 6st. 10lbs.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Musketeer, 3 to 1 against

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1904.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

AT first sight it would appear that very great solicitude had been manifested in the consideration of things Indian in Mr. Brodrick's Budget. But it was not, or we should not have had him dwelling upon India's prosperity and growing wealth. Sir Edward Law did precisely the same thing when introducing his Budget at Simla last March. The Finance Member of Council congratulated the Council upon the "remarkable indications of accumulating wealth." But as we pointed out at the time, Sir Edward Law's remarks were meant merely to show that the country had begun to recover from the effects of the recent famines, not that the country was actually wealthy. Since then, the Trade Returns have shown that the improvement noticeable a year ago has been maintained. But while that is a matter for congratulation, it is not one which justifies any increase of our burdens. It is rather a matter which should call for assistance or, at any rate, forbearance, at the hands of the Imperial Government. Mr. Brodrick had to admit that prudence was always necessary. But we wanted something more than the mere admission. It seems to have been forgotten that the Government of India was unable to make any remission in taxation, a fact we are not likely to forget. Yet we are to pay more for defences; we are to pay the whole of the cost of the Tibet Mission and Expedition and the cost of governing us is also to be increased by the addition of another Member of Council. Mr. Brodrick re-echoed Lord Curzon's desire that Parliament would leave India alone, but he scarcely set them a wholesome example. We welcome the protest of Sir Henry Fowler against what, he rightly described, as the unfair treatment of India regarding the Tibet Expedition. Mr. Brodrick says the charge must rest with us because it concerns Indian trade on the frontier, in which imperial interests are not involved. Considering that the trade with Tibet is only something like two and a half lakhs a year and the cost of the Expedition is already put down at fifty-six, it is a simple task to calculate how much we shall benefit by the transaction. The Imperial Government will pay nothing—not even for its determination to make the British name respected in the future.

THE RUSSIAN "NAVAL DISASTER."

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF is not so unlucky as his predecessors. His imperative orders to the Port Arthur squadron have not produced the greatest disaster yet reported to the Russian fleet, as has been remarked. Details, which have begun to come in, show that of the six battleships which put to sea, five have been more or less seriously damaged, and whether or not they are still afloat in the roads, matters very little to Japan for the time being. But hereafter? The Pallada has disappeared. That is bad. The Pobeida, Retvisan and Tsarevich are badly damaged and the Askold has claimed to remain at Shanghai on account of unseaworthiness. Whether they showed fight or not is not clear. Reuter seems to think—and we think so too—that they simply made a dash for neutral ports for safety, the Japanese following close on their heels and giving them a terribly hot time. The Novik and a destroyer are at Tsingtau whither two German cruisers, have gone to insist on the observance of the terms of the agreement of the Powers concerning China. It was unnecessary. They meant to observe them and so save the ashes of the Port Arthur fleet. They never intended to fight, but to lie up out of danger till the war is over. Some of them will. The Chinese Admiral at Chifu appears to have attempted to do his duty in respect to the destroyer Rechitelni, for we have it that he cleared for action when the Japanese destroyer went in after her. It is impossible not to sympathise with the Japanese commander, baulked of his prey, but he undoubtedly went beyond his rights. The Powers have protested and doubtless the captive will be given up.

GERMANY AND THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

WE have not heard much of the debate on the Naval estimates in Parliament, that on the subject of Army Reform having attracted more attention; but we gather from Reuter that several important points have been raised and conveniently disposed of. First of these was that which Mr. Robertson, claimed consideration—the reduction in French Naval expenditure. Mr. Robertson was under the impression that Great Britain was exceeding its two Power standard and he urged a reduction in British expenditure. It was not until five days afterwards that his protest was answered when the First Lord of the Admiralty informed the Peers that Lord Goschen's offer gradually to reduce our armaments by agreement with foreign nations has not been withdrawn. A few years ago it would have sufficed if France and England had agreed to diminish, but the case is altered and neither Power can afford to reduce its own expenditure without considering its neighbour's expenditure. The neighbour referred to is Germany and, as was explained the other evening, the rate of shipbuilding in Germany has latterly exceeded our own. Endeavouring to set at rest suspicion as to the naval aspirations of Germany, an eminent officer of the Kaiser's fleet, the other day at Kiel, to whose views we drew attention some little time ago, exclaimed: "You have only to contemplate the number and strength of your battleships as compared with ours; of your armoured cruisers, many of which are all but as good and strong as first-class battleships, carrying equally heavy guns; and the amount of your Naval Estimates, in short the position you actually hold as a naval power as compared with ours. . . .and you can then form only one opinion, namely that, even if we would, we could not even overtake you." That is quite true, so far as it goes. But it must not lull us into confidence, much less indifference. That is not the point at all. The two-Power standard must be maintained. We must be at least equal to Germany and France. Germany and the United States or any other two combined, even admitting that Germany's navy can never overtake ours and that it is not yet able to support Germany's position as a Power of the first rank. The Kaiser was supposed to impress upon the King-Emperor at Kiel that he had not created his navy as an aggressive weapon of war, but for the purpose of defending Germany's possessions and interests. Doubtless he did, and persuaded his Majesty that the progress which had been made during the last fifteen years, though remarkable, was significant of nothing but a desire for efficient defence. Nevertheless it forces our hand.

The menace of the German Navy was very skilfully assessed quite recently by Mr. H. W. Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action." He was able to show that it had been the habit of the German Admiralty to use each foreign war as an excuse for strengthening its fleet. Since 1896 there have been two great naval programmes in Germany. The first was that of 1898 which was to be completed in six years; the next of 1899-1900 when the object was declared to be to "create such a fleet that even for the strongest naval Power, a war with Germany would involve such risks as to jeopardise that Power's supremacy." It is difficult to reconcile this declaration with the disclaimer of any desire to overtake us. But that may pass. Whilst before the 1898 programme the German navy stood at 12 battle-ships, 8 coast defence ships, 10 large and 23 small cruisers, the numbers were immediately increased by 7 battleships, 2 large and 5 small cruisers and the 1900 programme—with the provision that every battle-ship should be replaced after the lapse of 25 years, every large cruiser after 20 and every small one after fifteen—gives our neighbour 28 battleships, 18 large cruisers, 45 small cruisers and 96 destroyers between 1900 and 1916 in addition to what she has already. No British naval programme ever provided in the way the German does for both increase and maintenance in effective condition. Under the 1900 programme too the number of officers and men in active service was raised from 26,000 to 60,000 with about twice as many men in reserve as on the active list. The Reichstag cut out six large and seven small cruisers, but the net result of these two programmes will be to raise the German fleet to 38 battleships, 14 large and 38 small cruisers and 96 destroyers. The rate at which the later programme is being pushed on with will give these additions in 1907 or 1908 instead of 1916. Yet, we are told, there is no desire to overtake us. Certainly it is not their desire so to hurry us up that we shall double our energies and build twice the number within half the time. No; we find instead that the programmes have been pronounced inadequate, because of subsequent additions to the British and other navies. Still there is no desire to overtake us, much less to surpass us.

A comparative table, prepared by Mr. Wilson, gives the battleship programmes of the Great Powers during the last six years and shows that whilst England has built 16, Germany has built 13, France 6, Russia 9 and the United States 13. As Italy and Austria, Germany's allies, have laid down nine battleships in this period and as Germany is guaranteed their assistance in case of a war with France and Russia combined, Mr. Wilson argues that Germany has to build only against single Powers and she must be building either against England or the United States. And as he says these facts are "a sad commentary upon our pretended policy of building to meet any two other Powers." We are six ships below the combination of Russia and Germany and only twenty per cent above Germany alone. He believes that in northern waters a period is coming when we shall be markedly inferior in good battleships to the Germans. At all events, it is clear the allegation that Germany is losing her place among the naval Powers must be immediately dismissed. We do not go with Mr. Wilson the length of concluding that the new programme marks Germany's intention to take the offensive against England with or without allies. Nor do we attach so great importance to the assurances of the "eminent naval officer" at Kiel as Mr. Bashford professed to do. "To naval men in Germany," said the officer, "the charges brought against our Admiralty of preparing an aggressive war against England appears to be too foolish to deserve even any notice—still less refutation. We have never yet contemplated such a plan and could never have the slightest chance of forging one like it. . . . We are bound to defend our country at home and abroad; we have our foreign commerce and our colonies. It is inconceivable to me how people in England can persist in clamouring against an estimate of what is necessary to support our position as a Power of the first rank." Never contemplated such a plan! Yet Von der Goltz in 1900 drew attention to the fact that economic difficulties and questions of "personnel" would prevent the indefinite expansion of the British fleet and declared that "it would be mad to consider as impossible a war between the two nations" The time has not yet come to try it; nor has the time come in which Great Britain may reduce her naval expenditure, however much she may wish to.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

THE first Labour Ministry of the Australian Commonwealth has been defeated over the fateful Labour Arbitration Bill. It is but a few months since Mr. Watson and his friends succeeded in carrying an amendment to that measure which compelled Mr. Deakin to resign office. The rock on which the Deakin Government met disaster was that of the inclusion of Civil servants in the benefits of the measure. Having secured that advantage for Government employes, it is somewhat of an irony that Mr. Watson's ministry should be wrecked in the attempt to secure preferences under the Bill for their supporters the Trade Unionists. On other clauses of the measure Mr. Watson has several times narrowly escaped defeat by compromise at the last moment. On the fatal clause under which the Courts were to give preference to Unions, the Government averted one defeat by accepting a definition against Unions given to political action. Then up came Mr. McCay with an amendment in the interests of non-Unionists insisting that a Union shall represent the majority of those affected by the award of the Court before preference to Unionists can be given. To the Labour Ministry and the Trade Unionists, this, although a comparatively minor detail of the Bill, was a point of great importance in regard to the future of Trade Unionism. Mr. McCay's amendment was carried and the Government announced that they would submit a modification of the clause. Mr. Reid, the Conservative Leader who failed in his efforts to effect a coalition with Mr. Deakin, taunted the Labour Leader with a desire to stick to office in face of defeat. Mr. Watson retorted that, if he declined to resign immediately on being beaten on a detail of the Bill there was ample precedent in Mr. Reid's record as Premier of New South Wales. The Government, however, were not anxious to follow the example set by Mr. Reid. They regarded Mr. McCay's amendment as vital to the Arbitration Bill and staked their existence upon it. If the House of Representatives failed to reverse its decision when the clause was again submitted, declared Mr. Watson, the Government would accept it as indicating that its services were no longer required. Mr. Watson has been defeated and it remains to be seen whether there will be a coalition or a dissolution. If the latter, it is very probable that the Labour Party, will be returned in even greater strength than at the elections in December last. The recent elections in Victoria and the trend of affairs in other States, where appeals are about to be made to the electorates, all point to the increasing power of the Labour element. In the event of a Commonwealth election, however, the issue promises to be complicated by an agitation for the modification of the Federal tariff in the interests of certain industries, as well as by the question of imperial preferences.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, at 12 o'clock noon

IT is believed that Lord Curzon's extension of office will be until April, 1906.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. S. N. Co's Mail steamer Victoria.

THE marriage of Colonel the Hon. E. Baring and Lady Ulrica Duncombe will, it is understood, take place in London next month.

MR. S. EARDLEY WILMOT is confirmed as Inspector-General of Forests, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Wroughton on the 15th instant.

EUROPEAN enterprise is taking up the cultivation of the Sisal Hemp plant in the Central Provinces. The authorities are leasing a large area of land in certain forest reserves in the Sambalpur district for the purpose.

THE question of local supplies at Lhassa may possibly have some effect in quickening up the negotiations there, at least on the side of the British Commissioner. The Amban seems unable to obtain the large quantities required daily. Foraging parties can, of course, be sent out, but this is a measure which will only be resorted to if voluntary sales dwindle to comparatively nothing

As at present intended Lord Ampthill will hand over to Lord Curzon at Simla on the 17th October and thereafter proceed direct to Ootacamund where about a week will be spent. His Excellency and Lady Ampthill will thence go on to Madras. Their Excellencies will most probably make a short trip, into the interior from Simla in the latter part of September.

THE s. s. Agincourt, according to a special telegram from Hongkong to the "Times of Ceylon," has gone aground on a sandy shore in a typhoon near Namking Island, Hainan. There are two Agincourts in Lloyd's Register. One belongs to the Newhaven Trawler Co., Ltd., and is 39 tons net register. It was built at Dundee in 1897. The other is an older boat, built in 1861, of 36 tons net register, built by Messrs. W. Marshall, South Shields, for the owners, Messrs. A. Mackinnon.

SOME of the artificial flowers made by Burmese are really very well done, and would be in demand in England if they were easily obtainable. The makers originally, the "Rangoon Times" believes, were ladies from the Mandalay Palace, who found living some-what hard after the annexation. The industry now has been taken up by many others, and in the fine weather these artificial flowers are hawked about the streets, as well as sold in the bazaar, and usually find ready buyers amongst the Burmese.

IT seems probable that if any railway is made into Kashmir it will be worked by electricity, for there is ample water power available if it can be "harnessed". Major Joly de Lotbiniere, whom the Durbar have invited to advise them on the subject as an electrical expert may be able to say how the power can be most economically generated, and transmitted and upon his report a good deal will depend. The alignment of the railway will also be a most important point to be settled with a view to the possible development of the Kashmir coalfields. Last year the Indian Geological Department investigated the known deposits of coal in Jammu and the results will be made known shortly. Briefly it may be said that there are some millions of tons available, but much of it will be unworkable. The rest may prove a valuable asset to the railway, but so far as can be seen there will not be a very decided margin of advantage over Bengal coal, though the latter is handicapped by heavy freight charges.

ROUND ABOUT THE WAR.

LEAVES FROM AN OFFICER'S DIARY.

A British officer sends home a number of highly interesting notes from the theatre of war in the Far East, which throw some very useful sidelights on the general situation.

I have covered most of the ground, he says, from Japan to Port Arthur, and have listened to the opinions and narratives of men of many nationalities and shades of sentiment. I might summarise a good many by quoting the dictum of a German acquaintance as he gazed on the British and Japanese flags in the harbour at Chemulpo. "Behold," he said, "the banners of the Rising and of the Setting Sun. Soon we shall have cried Le Roi est Mort! Vive le Roi!"

He did not intend to be unpleasant, although it may have been inspired by a little of that apprehensive bitterness which seems to have seized all Germans out here in presence of the triumphs and irresistible efficiency of Japan; but it undoubtedly marks the humble place in the general estimation to which Great Britain has been relegated by the nerveless policy of our Foreign Office in the Far East.

It would really seem as though every one were waiting for your shoes. When I was at Wei-Hai-Wei a short time ago there was a strong suspicion that the British Government, desperately anxious to get rid of the place, over the acquisition of which there was such a fanfare a little while ago, were actually going to allow Germany to add it to her possessions in Shantung. At all events, when I was there a German cruiser was in the place, and her officers, as usual, were entertained and shown over everything they cared to examine. When they were leaving after their few day's stay they were asked if they were going to repeat the visit. "No," replied the German commander; "we shall not pay a visit next time. When we come again it will be to take it over from you."

The British Government have already put up "House to Let" at Wei-Hai-Wei, and it is one of the first holdings belonging to the poor old "Setting Sun" which the Germans will endeavour to acquire. It would immensely strengthen their position at Kiao-chau, and their hold over the province of Shantung. In German hands it would become the Gibralter of the Gulf of Pechili. I got into Port Arthur and out again before the war commenced. I was able to examine the town barracks, and dockyard. There were some splendid palatial buildings in the former, including a magnificent cathedral, all of which, I hear, have been more or less destroyed by Togo. The barracks also were quite the best I had ever seen, possessing dining-rooms entirely separate from the sleeping quarters. The only dock for repairing purposes could not possibly have accommodated anything larger than a second-class cruiser. Thousands of men were at work everywhere, but I was warned that if I approached the fortifications I should at once be arrested as a spy. The Russian soldiers I saw were a fine-looking lot of men, but intensely animal, and in appearance mentally deficient.

However that may be, they have learned to use their guns on the seaward batteries. The British Naval Attache at Tokyo, who has now returned home, was with Togo on his flagship during all the first attacks on Port Arthur. He had a good deal to tell on the subject, and explained for the first time how it was that Togo took such care of his ships, and did not, as some seemed to think he might have done, send them in and attack the Russians much closer on several occasions when their vessels came out.

This British naval witness, however, says the fire of the Russian sea batteries and from Golden Hill was so wonderfully accurate that even at six or seven miles distance the Russian shell was bursting all round about the Japanese ships when they approached to that range. None—excepting the mined vessels—was ever badly damaged or required to be sent to Sassebo; but that Admiral Togo exercised a wise discretion in the management of his offensive tactics off Port Arthur we can well understand after the British Attache's report.

A good deal of minor damages have been sustained, but with Togo's fleet are several dockyard ships, which have been doing splendid service, ranging alongside any damaged vessel and carrying out all repairs in a thoroughly effective style. And besides these the Japanese have arranged extra facilities on some of the islands since they obtained undisputed supremacy at sea.

The more one sees of the Japanese afloat and ashore, one cannot help longing that Great Britain were able to boast of similar all-round efficiency, not to say determination; for it is this pre-eminent quality in the nation, and the Government standing behind the fighting men, which helps to render the latter so formidable. I learnt from a Japanese friend the story of the first attatck on Port Arthur, a story in very truth of a Government which knew its own mind and acted accordingly with circumspection and resolution.

As soon as ever the die was cast the Japanese fleet left Sasebo, while the Japanese Consul at Chefoo went into Port Arthur to bring off his countrymen, and, together with his servant, a naval officer in disguise, to have a final look round. When they left, the Russian fleet had taken up its fatal position in the roadstead outside. They steamed in the direction of Chefoo, but instead of making that place stood eastward and met the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo at sea, when they at once described the formation and position of the Russian squadron and a few hours later it was caught and scattered by the Japanese destroyers.

As a soldier I have naturally been more struck by the Japanese military movements which I have been able to witness. I was in Chemulpo at the time of the destruction of the Variag and the Korietz and witnessed the really wonderful disembarkation and departure of a Japanese division for the front. As soon as the Japanese transports arrived on that fateful evening the long sea front assumed a quiet sustained activity which betokened the absence of any necessity for improvisation. Even landing-stages projecting into the shallow waters of the bay made their appearance as if by magic to which the sampans brought their endless loads of men, horses and guns. These streamed away into the town to pre-ordained billets with an uncanny precision which suggested that somebody somewhere was turning a handle and working the whole business by machinery.

What one particularly noticed was that with it all there was no shouting of orders or galloping about of fussy staff officers as there would have been in any other army. The Japanese officer seems so have learnt a strange, silent method of leadership whose marked feature is an absolute confidence in himself.

Nothing before or since has ever impressed me so much as that night in Chemulpo. The Japanese division was in the town, there was no doubt of it; but not even a bugle broke the comparative quiet of the place. I explored the streets to see what had become of these unusual soldiers. I found them in the shadows of verandahs, within the shelter of gardens and compounds resting or cooking their food by little fires that were flickering in numberless different directions. They seemed to have no use for orderlies or staff officers, for everything seemed to be ready prepared and complete. Or if any passed to and fro they seemed as noiseless as the very shadows in which they moved.

I watched the soldiers cook their suppers, eat them and go to sleep all in the same stillness, and I did not quit this fascinating scene until an early hour of the morning, when a new wonder encountered me in the departure of this silent host. I passed where a whole battalion had bivouacked. It was quite dark. The wind of the morning was blowing cold, but not a streak of dawn had appeared. There was not a sign of any one awaking them, but suddenly there was a stirring among the dark masses of recumbent figures, and in a moment or two every section moved to its piled arms, unpiled them, formed fours, and, without a word, the whole battalion moved off in the same weird silence, like ghosts, into the darkness and the unknown; whither none could guess, and no one ventured into the black waste of snow-covered country beyond to discover. We learnt since that most went north, some by the awful Korean country over hill, and bog and drear interminable mud wastes to Pingyang, and some by transport again to Chinampo. But it was a lesson to a British soldier in a scale of efficiency which had never entered into his purview before.

SCATTERED RUSSIANS.

DETAILS OF THE NAVAL FIGHT.

ADMIRAL WITGERT KILLED.

BATTLESHIPS BADLY DAMAGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Russian battleship Tsarevitch, which is damaged, the Novik and a destroyer have arrived at Tsingtau whither the German cruisers Bismarck and Thetis are proceeding from Chifu.

Another Russian destroyer has reached Shanghai and reports four more men-of-war off Saddle Islands.

It is not known what has become of the remainder of the squadron, but it is believed they have returned to Port Arthur.

It is understood that Germany will insist upon the undamaged vessels quitting Tsingtau in 24 hours.

The Askold has reached Shanghai damaged.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Japanese cruiser Kassuga was sunk in the last naval battle.

A Washington telegram says that the Japanese action in seizing the Rechitelni at Chifu is regarded as a serious breach of neutrality and the United States will undoubtedly do its utmost to prevent the incident breaking the agreement of the Powers relative to China.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Saturday morning from his Government.

Admiral Togo reports: The Russian squadron proceeding southward after the sortie from Port Arthur on the 10th instant, our combined fleet attacked them 25 miles south-east of Port Arthur, and then pursued them in an easterly direction.

Sharp fighting continued from 1 p. m, till sunset. The enemy apparently suffered heavy damage, and later his fire greatly slackened, while his battle formation was completely deranged.

The Askold, Novik, Tsarewitch, Pallada and some destroyers fled southward, and the rest probably fled to Port Arthur, after an attack by our destroyer and terpedoboat flotillas in the night.

Our fleet sustained no serious damage, and the total casualties were about 170.

The following telegram was also received from the Japanese Government, on Saturday afternoon.

Admiral Togo reports: Of six Russian battleships, engaged in the battle of the 10th instant, five are believed to be seriously damaged. Pobieda has broken both masts and her big guns ceased working. Retvizan apparently suffered most owing to our concentrated shells at a distance of 3,500 metres.

Damages to the enemy's cruisers are probably less serious. Bayan did not emerge from Port Arthur. Our damages were already temporarily repaired.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan Bombay received the following telegram from his Government yesterday morning:—

According to a telegram from Chefoo two Russian destroyers were stranded about 20 miles east of Wei-hai-Wei on the 11th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese Naval casualties on the 10th instant were 170.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Russian protest against the seizure of the destroyer Rechitelni by the Japanese is supported at Peking by France and Germany.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the Chinese Admiral cleared for action when he summoned the Japanese destroyer to bring back the Rechitelni.

The Chinese Admiral informed the Japanese destroyer when it entered that the Rechitelni was dismantled.

The Japanese replied they had no intention of attacking it.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, August 13th, states:—International complications have arisen owing to the seizure of the destroyer Rechitelni by the Japanese in Chefoo harbour. The Russian protest is supported by the German and French Governments at Peking. The remainder of the Port Arthur squadron has returned to harbour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The details of the naval battle off Port Arthur are still most obscure, but it seems there has been a general running fight, the Russians steering for the neutral ports with the Japanese at their heels.

The Pobieda, Retvisan and Tsarevitch are badly damaged.

Admiral Witgert on board the Tsarevitch was killed.

The Pallada has disappeared.

It is believed the Bayan has not left Port Arthur.

A small Japanese squadron is waiting to intercept colliers from Tsingtau taking coals to the Russians at Saddle Islands.

The Askold claims to remain at Shanghai owing to her unseaworthiness.

The following, telegram dated Singapore August 13th is published by our evening contemporary:—

Among those on board the Russian destroyer Rechitelni, which entered Chefoo on Thursday evening, were Mrs. and Miss Stoessel, wife and daughter of the General commanding the beleaguered garrison at Port Arthur.

The destroyer immediately lowered her pennant, and disarmed.

At three o'clock in the morning two Japanese destroyers entered the harbour and fought the Russians, who blew up the Rechitelni's magazine. The Japanese then boarded the vessel, and, after a hand to hand fight with the crew, towed the refugee destroyer out to sea.

A cruiser of the Askold type, flying the Admiral's flag, is outside Woosung, whilst another of the Gromovoi type has been sighted off Shanghai.

Reports from Tsingtau state that the Russian fleet received imperative orders from Admiral Skrydloff to penetrate Admiral Togo's investing fleet, and proceed to Vladivostok.

The fleet, accordingly, made a dash for freedom, and in the big battle which ensued with Togo the Russian battleship Tsarevitch escaped. Subsequently, however, she was re-engaged by the Japanese off Shantung, and the Admiral and his staff on board were blown up by a shell.

She finally escaped and took refuge at Tsingtau, but was in a very battered condition, the damage she sustained in the fighting being irreparable.

The other fugitive Russian warships are coaling, British warships are waiting at Tsingtau.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON ENGAGED.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government yesterday afternoon:—

The Commander of the Takeshiki naval station reports: Our fleet wirelessly telegraphed him that the Vladivostok squadron was sighted on the 14th instant, at 5-10 a.m.

The Takeshiki subsequently reported that a naval battle is now being fought.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

Until the recent seizures of neutral ships attracted attention the public had no idea of the confusion and uncertainty that prevails on important questions of international maritime law. Thus the "Times," commenting on the Malacca case, writes:—"On the merits of the case we are absolutely agreed. We take exactly the same view of them as the rest of the world. We can see no sort of justification either in international law or custom or in principle for the contention that a vessel can change her character at will from a private ship to a ship of war." But writing in Paris the same day the "Debats" states exactly the contrary view:—"There is no known rule or general usage preventing a merchant vessel of Power that is at war from becoming suddenly and even on the high seas a war vessel." And if we want to make confusion worse confounded we may recall the declarations put forward by Russia in 1780 und signed by Sweden and Denmark. These were (1) that neutral vessels had a right not only to sail to unblockaded ports but also from port to port of a belligerent nation—in other words to maintain the coasting trade of a belligerent; (2) that property belonging to the subject of a Power at war should be safe on board neutral vessels—this was the principle involved in the now familiar maxim "Free ships make free goods" (3) that no articles are contraband except arms, equipments and munitions of war—this ruled out naval stores and provisions unless belonging to the Government of a belligerent; (4) that blockades to be binding must have an adequate naval force stationed in proximity to the blockadded port. The contracting parties were neutral in the war then raging between Britain and France aided by Spain, but they bound themselves to support their claims by a combined fleet and the agreement became known as the Armed Neutrality. England resolved to disregard it but when Holland signed the declarations retorted with war on that State. Yet in 1793 Russia entered into a convention with Britain to prevent neutrals from having any intercourse by sea with France with whom the two first-named Powers were at war, and England ordered that all neutral vessels bound with flour or grain to French ports were to be detained and their cargo seized, payment of value and freight being made by theBritish Government. During the Napoleonic wars there was no view of the right of belligerents and neutrals, of search and seizure of contraband and licensed cargoes, which was not alternately claimed and denounced by both sides as the policy of the day required. Since the commencement of the Victorian period new factors have been involved; steam and coal, the dependence of some populations on foreign foodstuffs, the elaboration of military equipment, have all combined to add fresh complexities. The fact that there has been no prolonged and serious naval war between first class naval Powers since these new conditions arose has staved off serious international quarrels on the question of maritime law and the rights of belligerents and neutrals. The ban of the civilised world has certainly been laid on some practices, but as many general principles the present difficulties and the known intentions of certain States with regard to the line they will adopt in case of a conflict with England, the greatest maritime Power, foreshadow plainly an era of chaos which will ultimately be settled only by the force of the strongest in the struggle.—"Pioneer."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Knight Commander Case.

RUSSIA CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the Russian reply to the British representations regarding the sinking of the Knight Commander has been delivered and is couched in a most conciliatory tone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Increased Military Expenditure.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Mr. Brodrick in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons to-night, dwelt upon India's prosperity and growing wealth. Nevertheless prudence was always necessary.

We had to face a considerable increase in the Military expenditure. Lord Kitchener's scheme involved an expenditure of £660,000 and it is expected to provide this from the increase in revenue.

The expenditure over Tibet will also require 54 lakhs.

Mr. Brodrick referred to the establishment of a Railway Board and the Government was also considering the desirability for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House.

He paid a tribute to the Railway and Irrigation Engineers.

India, he said, had assets for the whole of her expenditure and debt.

He thought the prudent finance which secured this ought to be maintained.

Primary education demanded a larger expenditure, if India is to be made capable of higher work in manufactures and industries.

He hoped to relieve the pressure of work of the Government of India by a new Railway scheme and an extra Member of Council.

He hoped to find a man thoroughly capable of dealing with Commerce and Industry, and appealed for the continuance of the practice of discussing India in no party spirit.

Sir Henry Fowler complained of unfair treatment of India, regarding the Military Expedition and protested against the appointment of any Resident for Lhassa.

He extolled Lord Curzon's administration.

Lord George Hamilton rejoiced at the cautionary note pervading Mr. Brodrick's statement and hoped Lord Kitchener would get rid of the portions of the Indian Army which are not up to the present requirements.

He defended the policy, regarding the Tibet Mission.

Sir M. M. Bhownuggree moved that the British Exchequer defray a substantial proportion of the Tibet expenses.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to the motion, said that the charge must rest with India, for the Tibet question concerned the Indian trade on the frontier in which the general imperial interests were not involved.

The Expedition will not remain at Lhassa a day after a satisfactory arrangement is reached or beyond the period which the Military may judge to be wise.

There must be an indemnity for various acts, but with regard to the terms we must ask the House to trust us.

It was not proposed to place a British Resident in Tibet, but we are determined to make the British name respected in future.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Brodrick, in the course of his speech, said that it was impossible to insist upon a further introduction of Indians into the Transvaal except under the Regulations obtaining at the Cape and in Natal.

Referring to the fiscal question he said that no settlement affecting the Empire could be entered into without the Indian interests being consulted in the highest degree.

He paid a tribute to Lord Ampthill and expressed satisfaction at the tributes paid to Lord Curzon.

The Budget was then approved.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Labour Ministry Defeated.

WRECKED ON THE ARBITRATION BILL.

Reuter (Melbourne) wires that the Commonwealth Government has been defeated in the House of Representatives by 36 against 34 over the Labour Arbitration Bill.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Convention Passed by Parliament.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Lords and Commons have passed the French Convention Bill.

TEA TRADE CONCESSIONS.

Private Warehouse Licenses.

The Tea Buyers' Association has accepted gratefully the facilities granted by Mr. Austen Chamberlain for licensing private bonded warehouses without charge for Customs supervision for blending and packing teas in bond and freeing the existing private warehouses from Customs charges.

THE INFANT TSAREVITCH.

The Nation's Prayers Invoked.

A Manifesto issued by His Majesty the Tsar announces the birth of Grand Duke Alexis and calls all subjects to pray with him for the prosperity of his first son.

A bulletin issued last night states that the condition of the Empress of Russia and the infant Tsarevitch is very satisfactory.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Gloucester has beaten Worcester by 67 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Notts by 8 wickets.

Leicester has beaten Hants by an innings and 95 runs.

Warwick has beaten Yorkshire by 6 runs; Kent has beaten Somerset by 210 runs.

The matches between Surrey and Sussex and Essex and Lancashire were drawn.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

DINNER TO SIR B. FRANKLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The Indian Medical Service dinner to Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin took place in the Town Hall last evening. The supper room was charmingly decorated, the hangings being crimson and white, many sporting trophies and arms were utilised in covering the walls.

Over 40 medical officers were present as hosts, namely, Surgeon-General Scott Reid, Colonel Bomford, Lieut-Colonels Bate, Weir, Coates, Bamber, Little, Dennys, Sykes, Shearar, Harington Majors Leslie, McNamara, Green, Morris, Elliot, Marks, Roberts, Lamont, Macnab, Smith, Molesworth, James Wilkinson and Ewens, Captains Hugo, Heard, Turner, Milne, Perry, Miller, Battye Walter, Forster, Swan, Little, Southon, and Kerans, and Lieutenants Barnado and Halliday. The arrangements for the dinner were made by Colonel Bate and Majors Elliot, Molesworth and Wilkinson, the latter acting as Honorary Secretary for the Committee. The dinner itself was provided by Mr. Faletti and the entertainment was a marked and thorough success. The toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by Surgeon-General Scott Reid who in the course of his remarks referred to the enthusiasm with which their purpose to entertain the Director General had been received and the expansion of a local into a general Service dinner. He reviewed Sir B. Franklin's career and dwelt upon the services he had rendered to Simla, India and his department, concluding by expressing the wish of the Service, that the guest of the evening might long enjoy his retirement.

The toast was received with enthusiasm and was drunk with the usual honours.

Sir Benjamin Franklin in returning thanks made a most impressive speech and proposed "The Service" which was responded to by Colonel Bomford.

Music followed and the Director General on leaving had a most enthusiastic send off.

Telegrams of congratulations were received during the evening from officers of the Indian Medical Service in Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Quetta Karachi and several other stations.

Sir B. Franklin, in replying to the toast of the evening, said he was gratified to see such a large assemblage, probably the greatest number of I.M.S. Officers ever before collected together in one station. The past two years had been years of change and he was sorry that many measures were still in the stage known as "under consideration." The delay, however, was in itself evidence that they were measures of improvement, for what is well worth having is never very easily obtained. The I.M.S. was under lucky stars for no men could be more kindly disposed towards it than the present members of Council. The vast improvement in the position of the medical profession generally and in that of the sister Service in particular made the demands for improvements in the conditions of service and pay of our service irresistible. In a Service with such varied activities, it was not considered advisable to dispense with a severe qualifying examination for entrance, but its retention enabled us to do without examinations for promotion. Facilities for study were necessary, but it was difficult to arrange suitable rules for this object. A liberal scheme was however in preparation. An ancillary measure was one for accelerating promotion. Retiring allowances had also been improved, the seventeen years' pension for instance, and a Colonel had no longer to serve his full five years before getting some additional pension. This removes an old hardship and will hasten promotion. An officer is no longer liable to be deprived by his age of the full pension as he can extend his service to complete his thirty years. Lastly, there is the question of civil pay. He had hoped to be able to give full information on this point, but he could only say that he thought all was going well.

SURPRISE FOR THE SWEEPER.

AN UNEXPECTED EXPLOSION.

A curious accident occurred a few days ago in the Serai at Kishingi between Quetta and Nushki when an unfortunate sweeper who had lit a fire in the courtyard was blown up by a charge of gun powder concealed in the ground. It transpired on investigation that a party of Pathan coolies who had been employed during the past winter on some blasting work in the neighbourhood had stolen the powder and buried it in the courtyard. They were unable to dispose of it when they went away and it remained concealed where they had left it. Happily for the sweeper, the charge which he exploded was not a large one, and he escaped with no very serious damage, but close by a bag containing over 20 lbs. of powder was discovered.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

Ardeshir's prize drawing took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many out side big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to ticket No. 81 held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbad Dinshamji Katpitia, Surat An extra prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 4944, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

RACING AT POONA,

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

There was a large attendance to witness the racing for the Third Extra Meeting to-day. The weather was fine. The finishes in most instances were not exciting as the winners romped in with a good deal in hand. There were two falls but no injuries were sustained. Details:—

The Pony Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Hurdle race for Ponies 14-2 and under, new measurement, which have never won Hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over. 14-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 150, or over; once, 5lbs. twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—C. B's; 18lbs; Arabs, 28lbs. Distance—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Lieut.-Col. Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 10st. 5lbs. Hoyt 1
Mr. Mahomedally's br aus m Nautilus, 10st. 6lbs. Bond 2
Capt. Grogan's b aus g Rifleman II, 9st., 8lbs Morrison 3

Also ran.—Annie Laurie, 10st. 3lbs.; Key West, 10st., Faustine 10st.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Nautilus and Patrician, 6 to 1 against Rifleman.

Patrician lead all the way and at the five furlongs she had a lead of twenty lengths and won pulling up. Time—2min. 39sec.

The Monsoon Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Messrs M G and Anandji Nanji's g a h Grey Fox, 8st. 12lbs. ..... Foster 1
Mr. Jackson's b a h Hermit, 7st. 10lbs..... Heeroo 2
Mr. Mahomed and Saif's g a h Mooreed, 7st. 9lbs. Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Achilles 9st. 6lbs.; Little Joker 8st; 5lbs.; Tigris 8st. 11b; Kour Saheb 8st., Namana 7st. 12lbs.; Turn of Luck 7st. 12lbs.; Euphrates 7st. 11lbs., Mosumma 7st. 10lbs., Arabistan 7st. 5lbs.; Faithful 7st; False Start 6st. 12lbs; Bandit 6st. 5lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Arabistan, 4 to 1 Moorreed, 6 to 1 Achilles, 7 to 1 Hermit, 10 to 1 Grey Fox and longer odds the rest.

Achilles and Arabistan led to the bend where the field closed up. Grey Fox won the lead and won by a length fairly easily; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 25secs.

The Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over W. A. reduced 3lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Amir's b a h Arabian Flag 8st... Heero 1
Capt. Bayford's g a g Borderer 8st. 8lbs...Morrison 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's c a h Hadur 8st ..... Kamad 3

Also ran:—Deserter 8st. 9lbs.; Syndicate 8st. 8lbs.; Majestic 8st. 8lbs.; Saizar 8st. 3lbs.; Young Mosumma 8st. 8lbs.; Mudime 8st. 3lbs.; Kismut 8st. 8lbs.; The Emperor 8st, 8lbs.; Royal Blood 8st.; Arab Maid 8st.; Bandit II 7st. 9lbs.; and Regular 6st. 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Hadur; 4 to 1 Saizar; 5 to 1 Borderer; 6 to 1 Arab Maid; 2, to 1 Arabian Flag and longer odds the rest.

Bandit lead Borderer to the bend where Heeroo worked Arabian Flag to the front and won by three quarters of a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 42 3-4secs.

The Welter Plate.—WinnerRs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over since 31st March, 1902. W. A. and C. raised 2st. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. T. L. Robert's c aus g Moroney, 11st .....Mr Deane 1
Major G Moore's br e g Half-a-Crown, 10st 11lbs Owner 2
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer, 11st..... Owner 3

Also ran:—Sweet William 11st; Carelon II 11st; Mignonatte 11st; Dandoland 11st; Mimosa 10st 11lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Moroney and Sweet William; 2 to 1 Carlton II, 3 to 1 Half-a-Crown; and longer odds the rest

Half-a-Crown led to the bend then Moroney came up and won easily by a length, a head separated second and third. Time—1min 6 1-2secs.

THE MAIDEN HURDLE PLATE.

Major Moore's Daroji 10st.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Loke's Badger 10st.....L C Hoyt 2
Mr O W P's Fitzeros 10st .....Egan 3

Also ran:—Mr. Pike's Vixen, 10st., Mr. Bass' Stoddart 10st. 7lbs. and Mr. Roberts, Dumbell 10st.

Betting: 2 1-2 to 1 against Fitzeros, threes Stoddart and Dumbell, sixes Badger, and 12 to 1 Daroji.

Good start. Dumbell took the lead with the rest in close attendance. At the first jump Dumbell fell and Badger and Stoddart were running abreast with Daroji. At the Wanowrie jump Stoddart fell and Daroji won by three lengths, a neck divided second and third. Time—2mins. 32secs.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE.

Mr S A Wahed's Dilerjung 8st 6lbs .....Robinson 1
Mr A A Amer's Caruvan 8st 3lbs.....Murphy 2
Mr M Goculdas and Mr A Nanjee's Calcutta 8st 11b..... Foster 3

Also ran:—Sabig 8st. 10lbs, Roony 8st. 10lbs; Chiragh 8st. 6lbs., Gendarme 8st. 6lbs., Shahoon 8st 6lbs., Black Prince 8st. 3lbs., Superior 8st. 3lbs. Young Gazelle 8st. 1lb., Grey Ghost 8st., Sublime 8st., Yerbo 8st., Akyab 7st. 11lbs., Shah Alum 7st. 8lbs., Defiance 7st. 8lbs., and Shirazi 7st. 2lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Calcutta, 6 to 1 Roomy, 8 to 1 Shah Alum, 5 to 1 Dilerjung, 12 to 1 Young Gazelle, Black Prince, Grey Ghost and Sublime; 15 to 1 Sabig, thirties the rest.

Dilerjung took the lead with Shah Alum and Calcutta in close attendance. After a good race down the Straight Dilerjung, won by two lengths, half a length divided second and third. Time—1min. 10 1-4sec.

SIMLA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

THE LIST OF AWARDS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The following are the awards in the Simla Fine Art Exhibition which opens here on Monday.

The Viceroy's prize for the best picture in any medium by an amateur—Captain Molyneaux.

Sir Charles Rivaz's prize for the best picture in oils—Sub-conductor R Graham.

The Society's prize for the best water colour—Major Colomb.

Lady Ampthill's prize for a series of Indian photographs—Mrs. A. Hogge.

Lady Rivaz's prize—Miss Morris.

The Commander-in-Chief's prizes—Major Colomb and Conductor, W. Poole.

Sir Edmond Elles prize for officers—Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Moggridge.

Sir Edmond Elles prize for children—Miss Ella Triscott first, Miss Hazel Elliot second, and Miss Stella McCracken third.

Major-General Duff's prize—Mr. A. Hardman.

The Societies prize for oils—W. B. von Goldstein.

Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey's prize—Miss Eileen Chester.

Sir Arundel Arundel's prize for sketches—Mrs. M. Cowper.

The Society's prize for the second best water colour—Miss Weston

Mr. Ker's prize—Captain Popham.

Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co's. prize—Mrs. Waterfield.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson's prise—Mrs. Searle.

Mr. Erle Richard's prize—Mrs. Moylan.

The Society's prize for oil portrait—Mrs. Forrestier Walker.

The Society's prize for portrait in a medium other than oils—Lieut.-Colonel Ommaney for a pastel.

Messrs. Ranken's prize for the best single photograph—Mr. C. Nickels for a telephotograph of a snowy range.

Messrs. Cotton and Morris' prize—Major S. W. Lincoln.

Messrs. Kellner's prize for still life—Miss Christopher.

Sir Edward Law's prize for carving—Muhd Ismail of Simla first, Fatteh Singh of Uddhi second.

Mr. Hotz' prize—Mrs. H. Casson.

The Society's prizes for Indian Artists—M. F. Pithawalla for a portrait in oils of the late Mr. J N. Tata first, M. V. Dhurandhar second.

Messrs. Hoosain Buksh's prize—Pestonjee Bomanjee.

Extra silver medal for miniature—Miss Mabel Patterson.

Silver medal for needlework—Mrs. Harris. Bronze medal for Mrs. W. R. Walker for Carrickmacross lace.

Silver medals are also awarded to the Bikanir Jail, the Jaipur Jail, and to Mr. Imre Schwaiger.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Mr. Fuller, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has arrived at Simla, and is staying with the Viceroy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIPS.

Now that the tension caused by the Malacca incident as well as by the subsequent seizures has been removed by the prompt acquiescence of Russia in our demands, it may be said that from first to last there has been no sort of panic or even anxiety. It is true that in the earlier stages of the imbroglio, the Ministry seemed to be less energetic in asserting our rights than could be desired, but there was never the slightest fear that they would fail in the long run to obtain satisfaction from St. Petersburg for the high-handed action of the Volunteer cruisers or, to be more accurate Volunteer pirate ships. The Government could not, if they would have neglected to maintain the honour of the country; I never knew an occasion when there was such unanimity in quietly yet firmly insisting upon the fullest reparation being exacted. Although it is not yet quite clear why the Russians were allowed to take the Malacca to Algiers, the Government so far as can be seen have done nearly all that was required with reference to the Red Sea outrage, but we are not perhaps yet out of the wood, and until the Knight Commander incident has been settled we cannot say for certain that the numerous and not wholly uninformed people who see in Russia's action nothing but a desire to drag us into war are wrong. Although the proceedings of the Petersburg and Smolensk are so greatly resented, there is no desire to evade the proper and legitimate scrutiny of our merchantmen by ships of belligerent Powers. But if our ships suspected and otherwise are to be overhauled the nation is determined that this shall only be done by proper vessels and not by unauthorised ships. Sir Thomas Sutherland in the "Times" to-day seems to plead that vessels so much above suspicion as the fleet of the P. and Company ought to be exempted from the risks to which all vessels alike are now subjected. Here is what he says:—I observe that in one or two newspapers reference is made to "blockade running" in connexion with the seizure of British steamers in the Red Sea, as if shipowners were securing large freights in consideration of the risks which they knew that they were running. In view of such insinuations, it may be a matter of interest to the public to learn that the average freight for weight cargo obtained, either from Antwerp or London, by the Malacca and Formosa to Japan (the two P. and O. steamers seized by the Russian Volunteer ships) amounted to 25s. per ton for a voyage of 12,000 nautical miles. It will be admitted that this does not look like blockade running! He proceeds;—"As to the general question of contraband of war, it seems abundantly clear that, if we admit the principle that belligerents may declare anything or everything as contraband (which is practically what Russia seems to aim at), we, the chief carrying Power of the world, must sustain a fatal injury in respect to what is our greatest national industry. Surely the time has come when Great Britain, while upholding the right of search for munitions of war, should declare that she will not allow captures of vessels which are not engaged in carrying on a trade of this illegitimate character." He adds:—"The present moment seems to me opportune and to render it necessary to make a declaration of this nature. I have little doubt that America and Germany would join us in doing so, but Great Britain should set the example." America very likely, but Germany? That is more doubtful at any rate it is notorious that very many people in Germany are chagrined that England is not already at war with Russia.

OSWESTRY.

If Mr. Chamberlain were not an exceptional man he would be dismayed by the result of the election in the Oswestry division of Salop, but it is characteristic of his doggedness that it is taken for granted that although he has received in the victory of Mr. Allan Bright his greatest check in the raging tearing propaganda, he will come up smiling on Monday when the vote of censure is proposed. Although there have been by-elections before in which the Conservative candidate was a whole hogger, the "mot d'ordre in all the more recent contests was for the Ministerial candidate to sit on the fence and to swear by the Sheffield speech. Probably in consequence of the complaints of the out and outers that "thorough" was the only motto to adopt a whole hogger was brought forward in this case with the result you know. That the acceptance by the Conservative candidate of the complete Birmingham programme was generally regarded as a new departure is shown by such comments as those that appeared in Chamberlainite organs on the eve of the polling. "The result" said for example the "Daily Mail" "will be intensely interesting, for the fight is between a 'wholehogger' and a Free Fooder. This is the first by-election to be fought on the straight issue since Mr. Chamberlain prepared his famous programme." It seems that locally success was expected by some Liberals, but their expectation was founded on what their canvassers reported, not usually a reliable guide, and certainly their confidence was not reciprocated outside the constituency. In London certainly there was no hope even at the headquarters of the Liberal party that Mr. Bridgeman would be defeated and at the Conservative clubs the news was received with something like consternation. Some of the more important Chamberlainite papers like the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Express" have printed the figures without a word of editorial comment, and their silence is more significant than the customary attempts to explain the defeat. To be fair, it is only right to say that these attempts are fewer and less laboured than usual. The Ministerial journals on the whole admit that the Government has received a blow to their prestige "the worst blow" to quote the "Morning Post" since the general election of 1900. Both the "Times" and the "Morning Post" also say that the Liberals are "fully entitled to be proud of their victory" but the last named journal will not allow that bucolic prejudice against Protection—and the Oswestry division is almost entirely agricultural—was the cause of a constituency previously regarded as an impregnable strong-hold of Toryism going over to the enemy. Among other things which in the opinion of the "Post" helped the Liberals was the following:—"Their candidate made judicious answers to the inquiries addressed to him by the licensed trade, and a bitter quarrel arose between the owners of tied houses and the Free Licence Holders Association, with the result that the Association used the whole of its influence in favour of Mr Bright. This we are inclined to regard as one of the most important factors in the contest. Quite half the publichouses in the constituency were used as vigorous centres of work on behalf of the Liberal Party, while the tied houses, which were supposed to be supporting Mr. Bridgeman, did so in a half-hearted way, because their managers are not enthusiastic about the Licensing Bill, which, they think, does not sufficiently recognise their claims under the compensation clauses." If this is so and the Free Licence Holders Association play the same game elsewhere, the prospects of the Ministerialists when the general election comes will be worse than they seemed before. But when will the general election come? There is a consensus of opinion that however gratifying the Oswestry election may be to Liberals, it does not bring a dissolution nearer but puts it further off.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Lord Curzon's reproof to the British public for not interesting itself in Indian affairs, as was to be expected has had and will have no effect. There were some innocent people who thought that after the ex-Viceroy's little lecture to his indifferent fellow countrymen, his friend, Mr. Balfour, would for very shame have managed for once in a way to avoid the scandal of keeping back the annual Budget Debate until the extreme end of the Session. But these sanguine persons have been speedily undeceived. In the House yesterday Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree tried to put gentle pressure on Mr. Balfour by insinuatingly asking the First Lord of the Treasury when it was proposed to take the Indian Budget and if he could arrange to appoint for the debate a day in the first week of August. Mr. Herbert Roberts from the opposite side of the Chamber

put a similar question, asking the Premier "whether in view of the military expedition to Tibet"—Mr. Brodrick still speaks of it as a "Mission"—"and other questions of importance to India awaiting discussion he will arrange for the debate on the Indian Budget to be taken before the concluding days of this Session." Mr. Balfour, who, judging from the way he has always neglected it, evidently regards the Indian Budget debate as almost a greater bore than having to read the Rev. Dr. Clifford's outpourings against Ministerial violations of the Non-conformist conscience, and his replies to the well-meant inquiries of the two members were curt. To fix a day for the discussion was quite out of the question and he could hold out "little or no hope" that it would be taken in the first week of August. He seemed to think that it was almost an insult that such a question should be addressed to him, but he considerately refrained from moving that Sir Muncherjee and the Welsh gentleman be committed forthwith to the Clock Tower. Sir Muncherjee, who is not wanting in courage, did not on this occasion pursue the matter any further, Mr. Herbert Roberts however with unbounded effrontery actually had the face to ask whether the right hon. gentleman would give an undertaking that the discussion would not be taken on the last day of the Session! Of course Mr. Balfour, disdained to give "even that promise." Really some members are never satisfied. They ought to think themselves lucky to get even the last day of the Session. They might have to submit to the last hour of the last day and who knows that it may not come to that? Moreover, Mr. Herbert Roberts rather gave himself away, when he intimated that Tibet is to form one of the subjects of the debate. Now if there is one thing more than another that the Government does not wish to be discussed in Parliament besides, of course, Tariff Reform, it is the Tibet Expedition, Mission or whatever it ought to be called. Mr. Herbert Roberts's ingenuousness is characteristic of the gentlemen who now arrogate to themselves the title to speak in Indian debates on behalf of the people of our Asiatic Empire. There never was a time when the House of Commons contained so few members with Indian experience, and of this small body Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree is the only one whose interest is active and sustained. On the whole I do not think it would matter very much if, for this time, the discussion were confined to Mr. Brodrick and Sir Muncherjee. We could, I think, spare the crude ideas, the erroneous judgments and the ignorant assertions that usually form so large a part of some speeches in the House of Commons in an Indian Budget debate. Apropos I am reminded of an incident which I may have related before, but shall be excused for repeating. During one of these discussions I was sitting under the gallery as a listener when I was joined by an hon. member, who shall be nameless, and who rather surprised me by saying "I think I shall take part in this debate. Now what are the Indian questions?" Of course I declined to be the mentor of a man who had probably never heard of Lahore and would, I am certain, have been unable to say in which province of India Allahabad is situated.

LORD CURZON AT DERBY.

The Ex-Viceroy at any rate cannot complain that a prophet is not honoured in his own country, among his own kin and in his own house. He is on a visit to his ancestral home this week, and he has been received there with great enthusiasm by the people of the neighbourhood irrespective of politics. At the presentation of the Freedom of Derby yesterday a prominent part in the proceedings was taken by one of the Liberal Members for the city, Sir Thomas Roe, who remarked that in this country party feeling does not prevent one from recognising the great talents of a political opponent. He eulogised Lord Curzon's services as head of the Government in India, observing amid the cheers of the admiring citizens that the confidence placed in him had been amply justified. Lord Curzon followed this lead but I am not sure that everything, he said, would be altogether pleasing to some of his hearers. He dwelt on the iniquity of mixing up party with India, and in the next breath sneered at the Manchester school of politicians as persons of high aspirations and futile performances. He also dissected the speeches of John Bright and showed how wrong that eminent man was in the predictions he uttered about India in the stormy period following the disastrous events of 1857. With the substance of Lord Curzon's remarks on this head most people, who are not faddists, will agree, but they will perhaps be disposed to join so fair-minded a paper as the "Westminster Gazette" in thinking that the particular observations were not very discreet. Otherwise what he said respecting party was worthy of attention. "They knew nothing there of the party labels, of Liberal and Conservative or Unionist and Radical or even of more recent metaphors drawn from the farmyard which filled so large a part of the political controversy of the day. During the time he had been serving in India he had almost forgotten to what party he originally belonged and he had received the support of both political parties at home." In regard to Tibet for example. Put let that pass. "He would like to place a ringed fence round the whole British Empire with a notice board on which should be written 'Any party man will be prosecuted who trespasses here.'" In England the lines of cleavage are political; in India they are only to a very slight decree political. There they are racial, religious, social. What India requires is continuity of administration; and unity among Englishmen in performing the tremendous task which confronts us in this country. Lord Curzon was severe, but not too severe in his condemnation of that small but busy and noisy class of persons who in violent and intemperate language are always unjustly decrying our rule in India. Of course he was "not so bold as to say that there were no mistakes made in India" but as compared with former times there is greater peace and tranquillity, or more widely diffused contentment, more justice and humanity, and higher standards of material well-being. He was sometimes lost in amazement at those critics who fail to see those things (there are none so blind as those who will not see) who protest that British rule in India is ruining the country and crushing the people. He could forgive such blindness in foreigners, jealous, ignorant or suspicious, but it is not from strangers that the criticisms emanate. Thinkers and men of action in all parts of the world are writing to obtain from him the secret of England's wonderful and unparallelled success, while year after year intelligent strangers flock to India to study British methods and institutions. That being the case was it quite worth the while of Lord Curzon to devote so much time to demolishing the extraordinary creatures who naturally excite his amazement and other people's pity. He takes this class of detractor too seriously, but I am amused to notice that he does not minister to their vanity, in some instances nothing short of colossal, by mentioning their names. They will never forgive him. By the way there seems no longer any reason for supposing that Lord Curzon will not carry out his intention of returning to India. The obstacle of a general election and a change of Government seems no longer at all probable; and I hear that Lord and Lady Curzon are making all their arrangements for departure from England in the second week of September.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 29TH JULY.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, Captain G. Philipps, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 29th July. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

McAllen Mr H	Hartland Mr H
Montgomery Lt R H	Lee Mr F
Campbell Maj	Rush Mr H J
Miller Mr A	Foord, Lt W P S
McCarthy Mr H	Khan Mr Salim

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lye Rev S L	Beresford Maj R
Urquhart Mr C	Kee Mr R
Norton Lieut H E	Hardy Lt-Col C H
Reynolds Mr L W	Smith Maj Clarence
Oliphert Mr H E	Ross Mrs
Boyd Mrs C C	Caries Mr F
Smith Mr J	Bahmar Mr M L

FROM BRINDISI.

Luckman Rev Canon	Mathews Mr C D
Adie Mr W S	Scovel Mr and Mrs
Swan Mr T	

FROM PORT SAID.

Gaularis Mr and Mrs	Knight Mr C D
Vaughan 2nd Lt H F C	

FROM ADEN—Whittall Maj F V.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE AMENDMENT BILL.

The report of the second Selection Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901) is published.

The report states: We, the undersigned members of the second Selection Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, was referred, have carefully considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this report with the Bill as amended by us annexed. We approve of the additional clauses, the introduction of which was moved at the Council Meeting of the 27th February with a modification of the second of these which appears to us desirable (vide clause 9 of the Bill as now amended.) We have taken the opportunity to introduce, at the instance of the Legal Remembrancer, certain slight and merely formal amendments of the Act. Clauses 1 and 4 amend wrong references, clauses 2 and 6 are drafting amendations, clauses 5 and 7 correct grammatical errors, and clauses 3 is clause I of the Bill reported on by the first Select Committee, slightly altered by the substitution of the word "defining" for the word "fixing". The Bill was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th July 1903, in Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese. It was also published in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the 30th July 1903. The report of the first Select Committee was published on the 4th February, 1904. We are of opinion that the Bill, as now amended, and this report, should be similarly translated and published. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was unavoidably prevented from attending our meeting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. CHESHIRES "A"

One of the most interesting matches played this season in the Harwood League competition was played on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage ground when the team from H. M. S. Perseus opposed the "A" team of the Cheshire Regiment. Considerable interest centred round this match as was evidenced by a large gathering of onlookers. From the kick off till the end the game was an exciting one and the teams played their best all through. For the whole of the game the Cheshires maintained the upper hand. Though confined to their territories practically the whole of the time, the Perseus men maintained a sterling defence in as much as they never allowed their rivals to score. The Colaba men tried every manœuvre, but the Naval defence remained impregnable. Many a short struggle took place at the mouth of the Naval goal, and many fine shots were sent in by Cheshire forwards, but the Naval custodian, assisted by the backs succeeded in saving. Quite a number of corners were forced by the Cheshires, but when the game approached its close the play became very exciting. About ten minutes before the end, the Perseus team were deprived of one of their best back, who met with a nasty accident to his right foot and hostilities had to be suspended for a while to attend upon him. With a man short the Perseus team still played up well and declined to give any advantage to the Cheshires, and a very interesting match ended in a pointless draw. Result :—

Cheshires "A" ..... Nil
Perseus ..... Nil

CLAIM FOR SHORT DELIVERY.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Second Judge has desposed of a suit brought on by the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the recovery of Rs. 220, the value two bales of cotton out of a consignment of forty-eight bales short delivered by the defendant Company. Mr. K. R. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant Company was represented by its official Mr. Green. The Court's decision that the preliminary issue raised for the defendant Company, namely that the plaintiff Company had not given the statutory notice of their claim within six months to the Railway administration was not tenable in law on the facts of the case and that the suit should be proceeded with and heard on its merits has been reported. After recording evidence his Honour in delivering judgment said the defendant Company had failed to prove their allegation that full delivery of the 48 bales in question was given on one day. The plaintiff Company's books, which were kept in order and were reliable showed that at first they received only forty-four bales and subsequently when they made a complaint of short delivery they received two more bales from them. It was admitted by the defendant Company that after the complaint of short delivery of four bales was made by the plaintiff Company, two bales bearing their marks were found in the defendant Company's possession and that they delivered those two bales to the plaintiff Company. These facts entirely disproved the contention of the defendant Company that full delivery of forty-eight bales in question had been given on one day. Again the plaintiff Company could have had no motive in making a false claim again the defendant Company, if they had really received full delivery of all the the forty-eight bales. His Honour under these circumstances found that the plaintiff Company's claim was proved and passed a decree for them for the amount claimed and awarded Rs. 30 for the plaintiff's professional costs.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 13th and 14th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning when 14 members turned out to compete the shooting all round was not up to the standard.—The next shoot will be at 500 and 600 Yards on Saturday next the 20th Instant.—The following are the scores :—

	Score 200 Yds.
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34 a
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	30 b
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	29 c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	27
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	27
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	26
Clr-Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	26
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	26
Sergt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Volrs	25
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	25
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Clr-Sergt P R Scundy, Bo Vol Rifles	23

a Handicappal 4 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 12 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 300 Yds.
Mr A D adeye, Bo Rifle Club	31 a
Cr-Sergt P R Scundy, Bo Vol Rifles	29 b
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27 c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	27 d
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	25
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25
Sgt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	23
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	23
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	23
Lce-Sgt W Sutherland, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Volrs.	21
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	21
Clr-Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	19

a Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 4 Points.

Messrs. Burn and Co., Ltd., Electrical Engineers and Contractors of Calcutta, have applied to the Government of Madras for a license for the supply of electrical energy to the public throughout the Municipal area of Madras and the area vested in the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras. It is proposed to construct a Generating Station or Stations and to lay down underground or aerial mains for the supply of electricity on law tension system or any other system approved by the Local Government. The license is to run for forty-two years, at the end of which period Government can exercise the right to purchase the undertaking, or after every subsequent term of ten years. Within two years after the license is granted the licenses undertake to lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purpose of general supplies in the streets. Messrs. Crompton and Co., of London, have also applied for a license the terms of which are practically identical with those contained in Messrs. Burn and Co.'s application, except as regards the maximum prices to be charged for energy.

SEQUEL TO THE GAMBLING CASE

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Barnett charged Virji Tricumji with attempting to bribe police officers in order to release him from their custody and with the abetment of that offence. Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Barnett, cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said he had been in the Bombay Police Force for the last fourteen years and during that period he had made a number of arrests. While in the service of the Bombay Police he had been offered bribes by some people in the same way as the accused had done. He could not say how many times he had been offered bribes. About two years ago he prosecuted a person for offering him a bribe personally, and got him convicted. That was the only case of bribery in which he prosecuted. There were other cases of bribery, in which there was no prosecution for want of evidence. These bribes were usually offered to him when he was alone and so there was a difficulty of getting sufficient evidence to secure a conviction In the present case he was offered a bribe on the morning of the 20th July last. He made a verbal report of it to the Commissioner of Police. He could not remember when he made the report to the Commissioner of Police. He did not make any note of it nor did he see the Commissioner make any note of it. The report was made to the Commissioner in the head police offices. He could not say whether he stated to the Commissioner all the facts that he had stated in the Court. He thought he told the Commissioner all the facts of the case. He did not go to the Commissioner specially to report this case, but while speaking to him on another matter, he brought this occurrence to his notice. The Commissioner in reply asked him to put before the Public Prosecutor the facts in connection with the charges of gambling and housetrespass. He did not recollect whether the Commissioner told him to put before the Public Prosecutor, the facts connected with the charge of bribery. The Commissioner did not ask him what evidence he had regarding the charge of bribery.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I think he did not attach any importance to this matter?

Mr. Barnett: I think he did attach some importance to it.

The witness continuing said his conversation with the Commissioner was on the 20th or 21st July and he mentioned the matter to the Public Prosecutor on the 22nd idem. He filed the information on the 6th instant.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Why did you delay taking proceedings in this matter till the 6th instant?

Mr. Barnett: Because I intended to bring this matter in evidence in the gambling case, as it was one and the same transaction. When I charged the accused before the Magistrate with gambling, I did not lay any information on the present charge The present charge is a non-cognisable offence. Besides the police practice is to finish the original case and then to proceed with its off shoot. I wanted to follow that practice.

But in this case before any evidence was gone into on the principal charge, you wanted to file an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate: how do you explain that? Because the case was practically out of the police hands and was in the charge of the Police Prosecutor. I have not made any note in my diary of this matter. No diary is kept for such cases. I do not keep any memorandum too. I have nothing in writing to show what really did take place in reference to this strange incident. To my knowledge my inspectors had not made any note in his diary regarding this matter. I would not blame him for that. Only occurrences are entered into diary by inspectors and not offences. I did not consider it desirable to put on record anything relating to this transaction. In a case like this I have solely to rely on my memory. I ascertained from the approver on the day before he was released that he was going to give evidence in this case, I asked him what he knew about the case and he made a statement, which I took down in writing. I did not take down his statement relating to the bribery matter on that day; because it was not then decided whether I should prosecute the accused on that charge. I was not then told that an information was to be filed against him on that charge. It was on the evening of the day before the information was presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, that he came to know that the accused was to be prosecuted for bribery. Statements of witnesses relating to the present charge were taken down in writing some days after the information was filed. I did not know what sort of a man the approver Naranji was before I arrested him. I was offered bribe twice by the accused, first in the house and then on the road. He shouted out to me "Saheb Idar Av" and then put up two fingers. He also mumbled something which I could not catch. I said "Khoorar Aisa Baat Kamna." All those who were in the room might have heard the accused call out to me and some of them might have seen him put up the fingers. He wanted to get up and come towards me; but I stopped him. While attempting to get up he said "Um Baad Karnekoo Mangta." The second offer was made on the road. He called out to me "Barnett Saheb" in such a voice that all the parties could not have heard him. When I took no notice of him, he hurried up to me and spoke to me in a voice which was a little higher than before that he would give me two thousand rupees if I settled the matter before reaching the Girgaum Police Station. His words were: "Saheb do hazzar rupia deta, Mandvar Karo Marbowdiper mat lekar jao." I said "no I could not listen to you." He did not offer that precious ring to me, I did not see him offering the ring to Inspector O'Keeffe. I saw them standing together. I can't say if any one of the party saw the incident between Mr. O'Keeffe and the accused. The ring was offered in pledge of Rs. 1,500, which sum was subsequently increased to Rs. 2,000.

Two thousand rupees was a substantial sum to offer for washing out a charge of gambling: Was it not so?—It was not much for a man in the position of the accused (Laughter). The accused was not arrested on a petty charge. Gambling is punishable with six months rigorous imprisonment. Besides the charge of trespass came under the Penal Code, which is a serious offence and which makes the case extraordinary one.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth the witness said when he saw Mr. O'Keeffe with the accused, there was good deal of bustle going on in the room. If Mr. O'Keeffe had called out loudly the witness would have heard him.

Inspector O'Keeffe, cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had been in the Bombay Police Force for the last twelve years. During that period people had made offers of bribe to him. Such offers were not made every day: they were rare occurrences. He considered this as offering a bribe to a public servant; but when people made an offer like that they generally took care not to have any evidence about it. He could not bring these offenders to book because they made such offers when he was alone. People selected quiet moments when they wanted to make such offers and that was one great feature of bribery. In such cases he made no reports to the Commissioner of Police because no useful purpose would be served by his doing so when there was no evidence to support his statements. In a court of law his own evidence would not be sufficient to bring offenders to book. They would generally be given the benefit of the doubt. In the present case the accused pressed the ring in the palm of witness' hand and tried to close his fingers over it. The ring was then loose. There was good deal of excitement in the place and as there was not sufficient light the incident could not have been seen by any one, besides the accused when arrested was on the other side of the passage. He had his hand on the accused's collar. The accused told him in a voice that was little louder than a whisper to ask Barnett Saheb to settle up the matter and that he would pay Rs. 1,500. The accused asked him not to be afraid as the ring was valued at Rs. 3,000. He pushed off the ring and then called out to Mr. Barnett and informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Barnett made no reply to the observation, but asked him to hurry up for witnesses. He did not show the ring to Mr. Barnett, when reporting the incident to him. Afterwards he went to call witnesses. He did not receive the ring. He did not think it worth his while to do so as a proof positive of the accused's promise to pay the amount. He was on a certain mission and he intended to carry it out. He reported the ring incident to his superior and there his duty ended. He did not think to keep the ring as a piece of evidence in this case. At the moment the accused pressed the ring in his palm, he did not think it necessary to show the ring and the accused red-handed to Mr. Barnett. On the way to the Girgaum Police Station he did not hear any conversation between Mr. Barnett and the accused. He did not hear any one call out "Barnett Saheb." He was about fifteen yards off Mr. Barnett on the road and there was a distance of about five yards between Mr. Barnett and the accused. It was 2 o'clock in the morning and if any one had called out loudly he would have heard him. On the road the accused offered him Rs. 2,000. In reply witness told him "Be careful what you are saying" witness then left him and reported the incident to Mr. Barnett. He also explained the whole facts of the case to the Commissioner of Police, when he went to see him on another matter. The Commissioner did not take any note of the statement made by him, nor did he (witness) keep any note of the incident. Police officers did not keep any diary or private memorandum for such cases.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Then what is there in your pocket now?

Mr. O'Keeffe: (Producing) It is a cigar case. (Laughter). We have to rely upon our memory. At this stage the case was adjourned to Friday the 19th instant.

LORD CURZON AT DERBY.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM.

The honorary freedom of the borough of Derby was conferred on July 28th, upon Lord Curzon of Kedleston by the unanimous vote of the town council. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Drill Hall, Derby, where a large gathering, representative of both town and county, had assembled. Lord Curzon drove in from Kedleston, where he is staying with his father, Lord Scarsdale. He was accompanied by Lady Curzon, and was enthusiastically received as he drove through the crowded street. Lord Scarsdale and other members of the family were also present. The chief constable of Derby, Capt. H. M. Haywood, furnished a mounted police escort, and the visitors were met at the Drill Hall by the Mayor and Mayoress of Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Boam, the latter presenting Lady Curzon with a bouquet with a gold holder, upon which was a short and suitable inscription. The mayor then entered the hall with Lady Curzon, Lord Curzon following with the mayoress. Their appearance was greeted with long and enthusiastic cheering. Conspicuous upon the table at which they took their seats was a casket of solid silver gilt, in which was contained the certificate of the freedom. The casket, which was the work of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, Limited, was of handsome design, and bore the arms, crest, and mantling of Lord Curzon, and also panels containing views of Derby and of India in enamel. Besides other decorations, a figure representing Fame holding a laurel wreath was modelled on the casket, which bore the following inscription :—

"This casket was presented to His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I G.M.I.E., by the corporation of the Borough of Derby with the honorary freedom of the borough, in appreciation of his eminent public services, especially as Governor-General and Viceroy of India. Cornelius Boam, Mayor, G. Trevelyan Lee, Town Clerk, July 28, 1904."

The proceedings opened with a speech by Alderman Sir Thomas Roe, M.P., who proposed the resolution that the freedom should be presented to Lord Curzon. He referred to the long and honourable connection of Lord Scarsdale's family with Derby. He was glad to know that in this country party feeling was not blind to the great talents of those who were opposed to them politically. That was a purely non-political gathering. Sir Henry Bemrose made mention of the fact that the Curzon family had resided at Kedleston, on the very borders of Derby, for the past 800 years. He paid a high tribute to Lord Curzon's administrative skill and genius. His lifelong and laborious attention to Eastern problems was well known. His travels in many lands and his acquaintance with the rulers of the people in those lands at once fitted him for the great task, and led him along the path which he had now crowned so magnificently. The confidence that was placed in him had been amply justified. (Cheers.) The mayor then formally presented the casket, and made a complimentary speech, after which Lord Curzon signed the roll of freemen.

LORD CURZON'S ADDRESS.

Lord Curzon, on rising to address the assembly, had a tremendous reception, the audience standing up and waving hats and handkerchiefs. He expressed his thanks for the great reception accorded to Lady Curzon and himself, and the great honour that had been conferred upon him by the mayor and corporation of that ancient borough.

That beautiful casket which contained the certificate of the freedom would always remain in his family, and would be guarded by them in generations to come. (Cheers.) He recalled the times when he had stood for the division, and had not always been so well received, and they met that afternoon as a happy family. Party had nothing whatever to do with India—(hear, hear)—and ought never to have anything to do with it. India stood outside party. They knew nothing there of the party labels, of Liberal and Conservative of Unionist and Radical, or even of those more recent metaphors drawn from the farmyard which filled so large a part of the political controversy of the day. During the time he had been serving in India he had almost forgotten to what party he originally belonged and he had received the support of both political parties at home. (Hear hear.) He would like to place a ringed fence round the whole British Empire with a notice board on which should be written, "Any party man will be prosecuted who trespasses." (Cheers.) He was afraid that he must remain an Idealist in respect to the empire, but as regards India there should be no dispute and no doubt that party in England and in India never had anything to do with each other, and should never be brought into the same connection. (Cheers.) There had been times in the past when the Government of India was made the sport of political parties in England. That great and ill-used man, Warren Hastings—(cheers)—one of the most eminent although the most suffering public servants ever known had been prosecuted not for what he had done or what he had not done in India—for most of the charges against him were false—but in order to do injury to the political party that had appointed and supported him at home. Later on the Manchester school of politicians, that school of high aspirations and futile performances, had taken up the question of India and once again very nearly converted it into a party cry. Fortunately the danger of both those periods was passed away and he hoped that it was now impossible to revive it. (Cheers.) The reasons were obvious. In the first place the lines of cleavage in India were entirely different from what they were in England. In India they were racial and religious and social. In so far as they were political at all they represented the inevitable line of cleavage between the rulers and the ruled and it was a gap which in India they were always doing their best to fill up. (Hear, hear) The second reason was this. If there was one thing India wanted for its gradual recuperation and one thing the Government of India more than anything else desired, it was continuity of administration. Nothing could be more fatal than the violent oscillations of policy when one party went out and another party came in in England. It had been one of the main sources of the weakness, and even of the failure of British frontier policy in India that the two parties in England had held different views about it. More than one of his predecessors had been recalled or had retired when their party had been defeated at the polls in England; and that fatal system had been the cause of more blunders and bloodshed on the Indian frontier than any other cause he could at the moment think of. But the third reason was the most important of all. In the tremendous task that confronted Englishmen in India all Englishmen should be united together; there could be no divisions. He would give an illustration from the speeches of Mr. Bright delivered just after the great Mutiny, when the ideas of men were in a state of fluidity as to what the future was going to bring forth or what form the Government of India ought to assume. Those speeches of Mr. Bright were, almost without exception, dominated by the narrow and mistaken tenets of a particular political school. The three most powerful intellects in the sphere of British politics that had ever seriously devoted themselves to the study of Indian problems had all been wrong in their verdicts and all for the same reason. He spoke of Burke, Macaulay, and Bright. John Bright's views about India were in some respects the most erroneous of all. Bright had described the Civil Service as arrogant and tyrannous, the military as clamorous and insatiable for expenditure, the people as crushed and downtrodden, education as trampled out, crime as rampant, trade as stifled and communication as non-existent. He believed that was not a true picture of Bright's time and it was certainly not a true picture now. (Hear hear). Bright had said that the Government of India was not a Government for watching over the people or conferring blessings upon them. He believed that that remark was not wholly true but he thought his forecast was even more erroneous. Bright had held that the position of Governor-General was one so high that it ought not to be filled by any subject of the Crown and had said that the first condition, and the indispensable preliminary to the good Government of India was the abolition of that post. Not on personal but on public grounds he greatly rejoiced that that had never been done.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Bright had said:—"The only way by which government could be secured in India was to split up that country into a number of separate presidencies or provinces each with a separate and almost independent Government and with a separate army of its own." He rejoiced that that advice had never been carried out. He believed it would have been almost disastrous in its results. In 1858, Bright had said, "The immense empire that has been conquered by you in India is too vast for management; its base is in decay." India was no nearer dissolution then than it had been in his time; on the contrary, it was a great deal further from it. Every year that passed it was striking its roots deeper and deeper into the soil. Then he came to the famous passage in which Bright said:—"Does any man with the smallest claim to common sense believe that so great a country, with its 20 different nations and its 20 languages, can ever be bound up and consolidated into one compact and enduring empire? I believe such a thing to be utterly impossible, and we must fail in the attempt if ever we make it." Well, in his opinion, and in the opinion of most who knew anything about India, what Mr. Bright had regarded as an utter impossibility was neither a chimera nor a dream. The difficulty of the task was extreme. It was impossible to produce absolute unity among 300,000,000. He remembered hearing an English sportsman in India who examined the arrows in the quiver of a native belonging to one of the aboriginal tribes say that he found the first arrow tipped with stone, a relic of the neolithic age and the next arrow tipped with a piece of electric telegraph wire a theft from the 20th century. That story was typical of the whole of India. India must always remain a constellation rather than a single star, must always be a continent rather than a country, a congeries of races rather than a single nation. (Hear, hear.) There were great ties of unity among that widely diversified people. England was consolidating those vast and broad territories, and they were going forward instead of backward. (Cheers.) It was not a stationary or retrograde or downtrodden or impoverished India that he had been governing. Poverty there was in abundance, misery and destitution there were; but the question was, not whether they existed, but whether they were growing more or growing less. If they compared the India of to-day, with the India of any previous period, they would find greater peace and tranquillity, a more widely diffused contentment, more justice and humanity, and higher standards of material well-being than that great dependency had ever previously attained. (Cheers.) He was sometimes lost in amazement at those critics who failed to see those things, who protested that British rule in India was ruining the country and crushing the people. If strangers or foreigners, or outsiders, had held those views, he would have attributed it to jealousy, or ignorance or suspicion; but the very reverse was the case. He was at the same time receiving letters from thinkers and men of action in all parts of the world, asking him to tell them the secret of England's wonderful and unparalleled success. Year after year a stream of intelligent foreigners came to India from France, from Germany, from America from distant Japan, to study British methods and institutions. To detractors he commended that form of confutation. He was not so bold as to say that there were no mistakes made in India. The Asiatic and the European were so widely apart that one hardly knew where to find a hyphen to connect them. It was impossible to explain everything that was being done in India, to meet every form of misrepresentation. The misrepresentations could only be due to ignorance, but the ignorance were in an enormous majority, an overwhelming majority of the entire population. Even with the more intelligent and better educated classes, he found himself exposed to the charge that he was acting in order to get a number of unnecessary lucrative billets to be filled by his fellow-countrymen from England. Yet if one could not find a native with the requisite scientific knowledge and an expert training then one must come to England to get him, even if one had to pay more for him. (Hear, hear.) They had to be very patient, and indifferent to the various forms of misrepresentation and abuse. For his own part the thought the highest duty that a ruler in India could set before himself was to create special interpreters between the people and England to explain English ideas to them and their ideas to England. (Cheers.) The man who could bring together the hearts of the people or the races who were on either side of the barrier, and make them beat more closely together by a single pulsation, that man was a greater public benefactor than the conqueror of kingdoms. (Cheers.) His sole ambition had been during the time allotted to him, to add something to the solidity of that marvellous fabric of British rule in India; to repair, if possible, some of its weak places and to leave it more enduring. (Cheers.) No greater reward did he desire, or could he conceive, than that the people of his native country and perhaps even more, the inhabitants of his native town, should recognise that his intentions had been sincere, and that he had not perhaps laboured altogether in vain. (Loud cheers.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 18, Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the annual contribution of £1,525 now made from the Indian Exchequer for the research work done at the Imperial Institute was volunteered by the Government of India, or whether they raised any objection in regard to it; and will he place the papers relating to this payment upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India were consulted, and the amount of the grant was settled with their concurrence at £1,725 a year, since reduced to £1,525 in consequence of establishment changes for five years ending March, 1905. It provides only £200 a year for research work, the balance representing the establishment and maintenance charges of the Indian section. Papers on the subject are contained in the annual report for 1901-1902 of the Indian Section, Imperial Institute, presented to Parliament in 1902.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in consideration of the contribution amounting to upwards of £150,000 made by the Government, princes, and people of India to the Imperial Institute, and of the annual payment now made by India, he will move the Board of Trade to arrange for the reception and training of three or four graduates of Indian Universities in the laboratories of the Institute in such chemical research work as is now performed there for Indian purposes.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware that graduates of Indian Universities desire to be trained in the laboratories, and I have no reason to believe that the laboratories are adapted for instructional purposes. I consequently do not feel it necessary at present to move in the matter.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

On Tuesday, July 19, Sir Charles Dalrymple asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has observed a special report of the Select Committee on Petitions in reference to petitions presented to this House from India; and if he will call the attention of the Government of India to the report, in order that petitioners may be put upon their guard, and may better understand the limited effect of petitions.

Mr. Brodrick: A Copy of the report will be forwarded to the Government of India with instructions that, so far as is possible, steps may be taken for carrying out the recommendations of the committee.

INDIA AND THE WAR OFFICE.

On Monday, July 25, Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state on whose authority the representative of the Indian Army at the War Office has been abolished.

Mr. Brodrick: The appointment of Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the War Office has been abolished under the orders of the Secretary for India in Council, and with the concurrence of the Army Council.

THE POLICE COMMISSION REPORT.

On Tuesday, July 26, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state when the report on the police of India will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr Brodrick: I have nothing to add to the answer I gave to the hon. member on May 19 last. I have not yet received the proposals of the Government of India on the report.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA OF BOOTS, &c.

Sir John Rolleston asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the value of boots and shoes and hosiery imported into India since the last Budget statement and the countries of origin, which is omitted from the published accounts 1904-1905.

Mr. Brodrick.—The annual trade returns for 1903-1904 have not yet been received, and the monthly returns do not show the imports of hosiery separately and do not give the countries of origin in respects of the imports of boots and shoes. From April 1, 1903, to the end of May 1904 the total value of boots and shoes imported into India was £235,944.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. WARNEFORD.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the murder of Capt. Warneford recently at Aden; and whether, seeing that the steps taken by General Maitland to arrest the murderer have failed, he will consider the desirability, in the interests of British prestige, of ordering the infliction of some punishment on the tribe to which the murderer belonged.

Mr. Brodrick: I received on March 9, with great regret for the loss of a very valuable officer, a telegram from the Resident at Aden stating that Capt. Warneford had been shot at Am Rija on the previous day by a police sowar in our service. I subsequently received a full report on the circumstances, including the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which was ordered to be held. The murderer escaped, and fled into tribal territory beyond the reach of our police. All the neighbouring sheikhs were written to and warned not to give asylum to the murderer, but he has not yet been discovered. Efforts continue to be made to secure his arrest. As regards punishment of the murderer's tribe, it must be pointed out that the man was a police sowar in our employ.

THE ACHINESE WAR.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he is aware that the Dutch in the 32nd year of their war with Achin killed at Likat, on June 20, 124 women and 88 children; and whether having regard to the effect produced in the Malay States under British protection where the Europeans are to the Malays in the proportion of about 1 to 100, he will consider the advisability of making representations to the Dutch Government with the view to the cessation of such measures.

Earl Percy: No such information has reached the Foreign Office, but in any case the matter is not one in which his Majesty's Government could properly interfere.

PROLONGATION OF MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

Sir James Fergusson asked the Secretary of State for War: What number and percentage of soldiers stationed in India, who were entitled to prolong their service, have re-engaged during the first six months of 1904; what number similarly re-engaged in India in 1903; and how many in the first six months of that year.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The information asked for cannot be given without great delay, as the returns from which it could be compiled are at present in the hands of the contractors for binding. The numbers, however, of three years' men eligible to extend and the percentage of those who have extended, on the strength of the Army in India on June 1 and July 1 respectively are as follows:—On June 1 the numbers eligible to extend were 5,799; the numbers who extended were 2,325, the percentage of those extending being 40·09. On July 1 the numbers eligible to extend were 5,170, the numbers who extended were 2,595, the percentage of those extending being 42·07.

THE INDIA

RUSSIA AND NEUTRAL VESSELS.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 23.

St. Petersburg, July 22 (Reuter).—The reply of the Russian Government to the British protest against the seizure of the Malacca was delivered this afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a Prize Court, and undertakes that no similar incidents shall occur in the future. As to the matter of formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at some port in the Mediterranean, probably Suda Bay, in the presence of a British Consul. A claim for damages on account of the delay suffered by the steamer will be presented in due course through the British Embassy.

The telegram continues:—

There will still remain the far more important question of the status of the Russian Volunteer vessels. The natural inference drawn from the British Note is that Great Britain takes a firm stand on the question of the irregular position of these vessels and will resist, by forcible means if necessary, not only the seizure, but also the examination of British ships by the Russian Volunteer vessels. It is stated at the Russian Foreign Office that the matter is engaging the serious attention of the Government.

Later.—It is said that the Russian promise that British ships should no longer be interfered with by Volunteer steamers was largely due to the influence of the Czar, of whom Count Lamsdorff had an audience yesterday. The Minister also had an interview of considerable length with M. Bompard, the French Ambassador.

The release of the Malacca was generally expected as after the British declaration regarding the cargo, it was realised that the captain of the Petersburg had been mistaken and had possibly even exceeded his orders. On the other hand, Russia's assurances as to the future will undoubtedly come as a great surprise to the majority of the Russian publics especially after the articles which appeared in the Press to-day.

Berlin, July 22.—A telegram received here from Port Said says:—The authorities prevented the prize ship Malacca from taking in coal and provisions. In consequence the Malacca left yesterday for Algiers.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs (22nd):—

All the principal newspapers to-day publish articles on the seizure of the Malacca, the general question of contraband, and the attitude of the British Government in the matter.

The "Novoe Vremya," adopting a stronger tone than yesterday, says:—"Russia has no reason to credit the assurances of the P. and O. Steamship Company that the Malacca's cargo is the property of the British Government. All the evidence hitherto goes to show the contrary to be the case. The British Admiralty possesses sufficient transports without having recourse to the ships of private firms, especially in time of war. If inquiry proves that the ammunition on board the Malacca belongs to the British Government the Malacca and her cargo should certainly be restored; but the mere fact of sending a British squadron cannot transform contraband into legitimate British cargo."

The "Novosti" writes:—"The declaration of Great Britain that the ammunition on board the Malacca is her property, a statement which cannot be doubted, renders a trial before the Prize Court superfluous. The declaration would have sufficed without any energetic protest."

The "Russ" considers that the English newspapers in protesting against Russia's right to examine neutral ships are wasting their time, inasmuch as the British Government would never contest such a right; but even if it did Russia would pay no heed to it. If Great Britain officially declares that the ammunition belongs to the British Government, the Malacca will be released owing to the impossibility of doubting the veracity of the statements.

The Pan-Slavist "Sviet" complains that Great Britain has not adopted the neutral attitude promised at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, and compares the present incident to that of Fashoda. "If England," proceeds the article, "intends to attack us at sea, we must yield, but we will revenge ourselves on land."

The "Bourse Gazette" observes:—"A simple declaration of neutrality does not suffice. The promise of Great Britain must be fulfilled." After accusing the British newspapers of trying to excite public opinion against Russia, and urging them to avoid raising universal complications, the journal concludes by declaring that Russia is ready for the worst and that Russia will hesitate at nothing to maintain her position in the Far East.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris writes:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" has had an interview with Count Lamsdorff's secretary, M. Savlusky. This official declared that in his opinion the commander of the Volunteer cruiser had gone too far and, if so, Russia would frankly acknowledge the fact and would see that nothing of the kind should occur again. Another high Foreign Office official M. Neratoff assured the correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" that the question would be speedily settled. The reports of the commanders of the Smolensk and the Petersburg had not arrived. The two cases moreover were different. As to the passage of the Dardanelles, this official affirmed that Turkey's role had been irreproachable, for there were many precedents for this transformation of merchantmen into war vessels after they had passed the Straits. On the outset of the war none of the Powers protested against Russia's view of what constituted contraband of war. The list included official correspondence. England alone objected to the item rice. The Malacca would be immediately released if the English proved that her cargo belonged to the Government. But the commander of the Petersburg must have had his reasons for capturing this vessel. The general impression of the correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" was that henceforth the Russian Volunteer Fleet would be very prudent as regards British and German vessels bound for the Far East.

At the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Neratoff informed the same correspondent that they were awaiting information from the commanding officer of the cruiser Petersburg respecting the incident as up to the present they had obtained no details on the subject. "But," added M. Neratoff, "it is to be foreseen that there must have been a mistake. In presence of the categorical declaration of the British Government, how is it possible to doubt their statement, that the cargo of wheat which has been seized was intended for their own ships anchored at Hong Kong? In these circumstances, there can be no doubt that Malacca will be handed over to the English without delay. It is evident that if a mistake has been made it will have been due to the discovery of certain irregularities in the ship's papers. Russia being at war takes the necessary precautions. Henceforth England and other nations will know what will be demanded of their ships, and will have notice that no infraction of the rules will be tolerated.

As to the question of the Dardanelles, Russia considers that her ships are unquestionably entitled to pass before Constantinople without submitting to any form of inspection by the Turkish Government when they hoist the merchant flag. Those merchantmen cannot afterwards be prevented from transforming themselves into men-of-war when once they reach the Red Sea.

On his subsequently mentioning this contention at the British Embassy the correspondent of the "Matin" was informed that it was necessary to draw a distinction. The Russian vessels have not been converted into men-of-war. They were men-of-war which concealed their guns and hoisted the merchant flag, and which, after leaving the Dardanelles, took out their guns and flew the colours of the Russian Navy. That is the proceeding which England cannot tolerate. The correspondent adds that his impression is that the difference will be immediately adjusted by the surrender of the Malacca within 48 hours, while, on the other hand, the English will not show themselves irreconcilable on the question of the passage of the Russian Volunteer Fleet through the Dardanelles.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris telegraphs:—

The public in England would probably be much interested to know whether any and what official communications have taken place in connection with this matter between Paris and St. Petersburg. France is, however, not directly concerned, and unless appealed to by Russia the Government would scarcely volunteer advice. That, however, would not preclude friendly remarks of an altogether non-official character on the part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs should an opportunity be afforded. It is manifest in what sense they would be made. Many people no doubt also ask themselves what would be the attitude of France in a matter of this kind in case complication were to arise between Russia and one of the great maritime Powers. If Russia happened to be so conspicuously in the wrong as she is this time and considering the increasing aversion of the French people to be involved in the Far Eastern war, my personal conviction in that French neutrality would be maintained and there are well-informed observers who share my view. The Republic could never enter upon a war that was not popular, and this much may be said with every confidence—that a war connected with Far Eastern affairs would be intensely unpopular throughout France.

MOVEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Alexandria, July 22.—The British Mediterranean fleet has arrived here. His Majesty's cruiser Furious and the torpedo-boat destroyers Exe and Mallard have left here for Port Said.

Port Said, July 22.—His Majesty's second-class cruiser Venus arrived here to-day and immediately entered the Canal.

BERLIN NOTES.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin writes (22nd):—

According to telegrams of to-day's date from St. Petersburg, the Russian Press declares that the Czar's Government will make every possible effort to avoid a conflict with Great Britain.

Russian apologists represent the action of the Volunteer cruisers as a determined attempt on the part of Russia at last to put an end to the open smuggling of contraband of war by British ships for the Japanese fleets. The "Vossische Zeitung" this evening does not hesitate unreservedly to condemn the mission of the Volunteer Fleet as an egregious and inexplicable act of stupidity which has only served to inflame the feelings and to estrange the sympathies of the neutral Powers. It would, in the opinion of the Berlin journal, be too much to hope that the same diplomacy which brought about the war is not responsible for the fantastic arrogance of the Smolensk and the Petersburg in the Red Sea.

He adds:—

The "Kreuz Zeitung" this evening draws attention to the pressure which the Russian Government has unexpectedly brought to bear upon the Sultan by a sudden demand for the balance of the war indemnity of 1879 to be paid in full instead of as heretofore in annual instalments. The original sum of £32,500,000 has now been reduced to some £25,000,000, so that at present rates of payment Russia's claim upon Turkey practically amounts to a mortgage of the Ottoman Empire for 100 years.

In the connection a telegram from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung" is note worthy if only for its conciseness. It is stated that the Turkish Government has opened negotiations with Great Britain, who is declared to be willing to guarantee a fourth per cent. to serve as payment of the outstanding balance of the Turkish indemnity to Russia. The source to which this information may be assigned has usually proved well informed but in the present instance no further details are given.

AUSTRIAN OPINION.

The Vienna correspondent reports to the "Times":—

Among the few diplomatist now present in Vienna the issues raised by the Malacca incident from the main topic of discussion. While the impudent tactics of the Russian Admiralty are unanimously condemned there is a decided disposition to attribute to the past laxity of England a part at least of the responsibility for the situation. Had Turkey been sharply brought to book whenever she allowed the spirit of Dardanelles treaty to be infringed it is doubted whether Russia would have ventured to commit so flagrant a breach of treaty engagements and of international law. It is anticipated that the Malacca question will be settled without great difficulty, but much curiosity is felt as to the effect of the incident upon the Dardanelles question as a whole. The opinion of two or three Anglophobe clerical journals the Austrian Press continues vigorously to vent its disapproval of Russian methods.

THE UNITED STATES AND CONTRABAND.

From the "Times":—

New York, July 22nd.—There is considerable alarm in this country owing to the possibility that the Russian warships may seize American merchant ships bound for Japanese ports. The Japanese Government recently contracted with an American packing house for 7,000,000 lb. of beef, and has ordered 3,000,000 lb. from other American firms. Part of this beef has been shipped, all of it will be carried in American vessels.

There is no doubt that a large traffic in contraband goods has been going on for some time between Pacific ports and Japan. Already there are indications, before a single American vessel has been seized, that the Washington Government has its own ideas of what is and what is not contraband, and will refuse to accept all Russian's declarations on the subject. The "Mail" and "Express" says this evening that this country would probably contest the seizure of coal consigned to a port which was not blockaded, and that the seizure of cargo, even if contraband, if consigned to a neutral port, would not be permitted.

A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT.

Monday, July 25.—According to reports from St. Petersburg, a conference presided over by the Grand Duke Alexis and attended by the Grand Duke Alexander, Admiral Avellan, and other high naval authorities, was held on Saturday afternoon to consider the status of the Volunteer vessels in the Red Sea, in view of the protest of the British Government. The conference so far admitted the validity of the view expressed in the British Notes as to the irregular position of these vessels that it was agreed to waive the right of search. It was decided that the present status of the Volunteer Fleet was not sufficiently defined, according to international law, to render further searches and seizures advisable, and therefore Russia withdrew the authority given to the transformed vessels of the Volunteer Fleet in these respects.

The Malacca, it is stated, will proceed to Algiers, where she will be handed over to a British consul on his formal declaration that the ammunition on board is intended for the British China fleet.

Another British merchant steamer, the Ardova, bound for Manila with coal and explosives, has been seized by the Smolensk, and is being sent to Suez with a Russian crew.

Several British warships are en route for the Red Sea.

The German steamer Scandia, seized by the Russians in the Red Sea, arrived at Port Said yesterday, but was released at sundown.

Paris, July 23 (Reuter).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says:—

I understand that the passage of the cruisers through the Dardanelles will be settled as follows:—The Smolensk and the Petersburg will go back through the Dardanelles. Russia will undertake to avoid every Anglo-Turkish incident by not allowing the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet to leave the Black Sea in future when they are to be used for other than commercial purposes. Count Lamsdorff is awaiting the arrival of Professor de Martens in order to make a close study of the question and give Great Britain a definite reply.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The following are Reuter telegrams:—

Malta, July 23.—His Majesty's cruiser Aboukir and the torpedo-boat destroyer Banshee have proceeded to join the Mediterranean fleet.

July 24.—His Majesty's cruiser Astraea has sailed to join the fleet. She will subsequently proceed to China. The cruisers Bacchante and Pandora, the sloop Tyne and three destroyers have sailed for the purpose, it is said, of maintaining wireless telegraphic communication between the fleet and Malta.

Alexandria, July 23.—His Majesty's torpedo-gunboat Speedy has left for Port Said.

Port Said July 23.—His Majesty's battleship Albemarle has arrived here and will enter the canal to-morrow.

The cruiser Furious has entered the Suez Canal.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

Tuesday, July 26.—The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed last night from Constantinople:—

It is gratifying to be able to place on record that immediately England indicated that in her opinion the passage of the Russian ships through the Dardanelles was of doubtful legality, the Sultan at once acquiesced in that view. Not only did his Majesty act on the British suggestion with a promptitude which is almost unexampled, but he took the opportunity to express to the British Ambassador the pleasure it gave him to do so. He added the hope that England would believe that Turkey always congratulated herself when she was able to act in unison with Great Britain.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

RELEASE OF THE ARDOVA.

The following telegrams are published:—

Suez, July 25 Reuter.—The British steamer Ardova has just arrived here, flying the Russian naval flag, with a prize crew on board. She has declared that her destination is Russia. The British cruiser Venus is lying at anchor close to the captured steamer.

Noon.—Capt. Smith of the Ardova, has lodged a protest at the Consulate here against the capture and detention of his ship by the Smolensk in the Red Sea. Part of the British crew of the Ardova left on the board the Smolensk to be landed at Jiddah.

Evening.—The Ardova has been released. The Russian officers and crew have been landed.

Washington, July 25.—It became known this afternoon that the Ardova carried large quantities of supplies, including 250 tons of gunpowder, from the United States War Dept. consigned to the Philippines. The Government shipping agent notified the War Dept. of the seizure of the Ardova, requesting her release, and the department immediately informed the State Dept. of what had occurred, but in view of the Ardova's release it is improbable that action will be taken.

Jiddah, July 24.—The Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk arrived here to-day, and immediately sailed again, after taking a pilot on board. She is believed to be cruising close by.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has been assured that any searches or seizures by Volunteer cruisers that may have occurred between the issue of the Government's orders on Saturday afternoon and the time that these orders reach their destination will be regarded as "non avenus." It was at first believed here that the "Scandia," was a British steamer, and Sir Charles Hardinge received assurances that both the "Scandia" and the "Ardova" would be immediately released.

The censor has prohibited the Russian newspapers from commenting further on the "Malacca" incident and questions connected with it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Malta, July 25.—His Majesty's cruiser "Suffolk" arrived from Gibraltar and proceeded to join the Mediterranean fleet. The storeship "Tyne" has returned here.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Tokio, July 25 (Reuter).—The Vladivostok squadron sank the British steamer Knight Commander, from New York, off Idzu, yesterday. The British steamer Tsinan has arrived at Yokohama with the Knight Commander's crew. The Knight Commander sailed from New York on May 6, and from Manila on July 11 for Shanghai and Yokohama with a general cargo. The European passengers have been landed by the Russians.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Yokohama, July 25:—

The Vladivostok squadron has captured a German vessel, believed to be the Arabia, with 30,000 tons of flour, and a British steamer, name unknown, which has been sent to Vladivostock.

Later.—Capt. Brown, of the British steamer Tsinan, says that the Knight Commander met three Russian warships at half past seven on Saturday morning off Idzu. The Russians ordered the captain and crew to come on board one of the warships in 10 minutes. At the expiration of that time they sank the steamer. At three o'clock the Tsinan felt in with the squadron and the crew of the Knight Commander were put on board her. The boats wain of the Knight Commander says that the Russians boasted, between the sinking of the Knight Commander and their meeting with the Tsinan, that they had sunk two small Japanese vessels, and had previously captured a German vessel. They asserted that they had plenty of coal.

The American Trading Company denies that there was any contraband on board the Knight Commander according to the manifest.

The Russians are thought to be short of prize crews. The sinking of the Knight Commander without trial is strongly resented by the mercantile and shipping community, and apprehension is expressed as to the treatment likely to be meted out to other neutral vessels.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE RED SEA.

ANOTHER BRITISH LINER SEIZED.

Wednesday, July 27.—Suez, July 25 (Reuter).—The Russians have seized the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer Formosa in the Red Sea. The vessel has just arrived here flying the Russian naval flag and pennant with a Russian prize crew on board. She was seized by the Smolensk. It is rumoured that the Formosa has on board the Red Sea pilots belonging to the Smolensk and Petersburg, as well as the crew of the seized British steamer Ardova. The Russian Consul is awaiting instructions for her release.

The Formosa was bound for Yokohama, and left Suez on the 23rd inst.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The Russian Government has been considering the question of the Volunteer Fleet in all its bearings, and its views will be embodied in a "communique" which is expected to appear in the "Official Messenger" any day. It is anticipated that this "communique" will confirm the conciliatory conclusion arrived at by the Council on Saturday.

THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Tokio July 25:—

The cargo of the Knight Commander consisted of rails, rice, and flour. She was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron 35 nautical miles off Idzu. The British steamer Tsinan, from Australia, was spared for the purpose of carrying the Knight Commander's crew of 21 Lascars to Yokahama, but the Europeans were taken by the cruiser Rurik to Vladivostock.

7-30 P. M.—The consignees of the cargo of the Knight Commander, the principal American firm in the East, deny explicitly that the ship carried any contraband. It appears that the Russians allowed the crew 10 minutes to leave her. Some took to the boats, some jumped into the water. The reported seizure of other British steamers is not confirmed.

July 23.—Fishermen at Tago and Idzu have picked up three boats belonging to the Knight Commander containing about 10 suits of clothes, a quantity of Mexican dollars, gold and silver watches, and books. It is believed that the crew proceeded in these boats to the cruisers, but were not allowed time to transfer the contents of the boats.

It is now certain that the master and officers of the Knight Commander were taken prisoners by the Russians. The cruisers are apparently going north, but it is not certain. They seem to have sunk or captured another Japanese steamer.

Tokio, July 26—The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has instituted a searching inquiry into the circumstances connected with the sinking of the Knight Commander. The evidence of the crew will be taken and the officers of the Tsinan will be examined.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from New York, July 26:—

Alarm for American ships on the way to the Far East increase. The State Department is being kept busy replying to demands for information from shipping concerns. The attorneys for the American Trading Company which is affected by the destruction of the cargo of the Knight Commander, will send to the States Department a formal demand for an indemnity. The judicial officers of the State Department have already discussed the situation with some of the parties interested, but so far there has been no formal declaration of the department's purpose. Lloyd's Liverpool agent telegraphs that the owners of the steamer Calchas have received a telegram from Hong Kong stating that it is reported that the Calchas has been seized by the Russian fleet. The Calchas is bound from Puget Sound for Japan and Hong Kong.

NEWS OF THE MALACCA.

Malta, July 26.—His Majesty's cruisers Bacchante, Pandora, Astraea, and Suffolk, and two destroyers returned to port to-day. It is announced that the Malacca was sighted by the Astraea at half-past five last evening north-west by west of Cape Bon.

TURKEY AND THE STRAITS.

Thursday, July 28.—Odessa, July 27 (Standard).—It is stated here that the Porte has formally notified the Russian Government that until it receives explicit assurances in regard to their cargo and destination, no more vessels of the Volunteer fleet will be permitted to pass the Dardanelles. Any violation of such assurances will involve the permanent exclusion of the defaulting vessel or vessels from the Euxine. Six vessels of the Volunteer fleet are here and three are at Sebastopol.

RELEASE OF THE FORMOSA.

Reuter's agent telegraph:—

Suez, July 27.—The P. and O. steamer Formosa sailed from Suez last Saturday morning bound for the Straits, China, and Japan. On Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, while 90 miles south of Daedalus Lighthouse, she signted the steamer Smolensk, which signalled to her to stop, and as the same time fired a blank shot across the bows. The Formosa at once stopped and hoisted the British ensign and house flag. The commander of the Smolensk sent a boat alongside with orders to convey the captain and chief officer on board his ship for examination of the Formosa's manifests and papers. After an hour's discussion it was decided by the Russian that the Fromosa was carrying contraband of war, and consequently the vessel was seized and a prize crew, consisting of 25 officers and men belonging to both the battalion stormers, as well as the Smolensk pilots, were put on board, together with the Ardova's crew, consisting of 18 men, who were supposed to have been landed at Jiddah by the Smolensk. This crew have been left on board their own steamer still lying at Suez. Having the Russian prize crew put on board the Formosa there was only one navigation officer, and for this reason the vessel's own officers were asked to navigate her to Suez.

At eight o'clock this morning the Formosa was released, and the prize crew were landed by the Russian Consul. On leaving the vessel they seemed to be cheerful, and exchanged salutes with the British crew left on board.

The Formosa has once more started on her voyage to the East.

The commander of the Smolensk stated that he was in search of the British steamer Thomas, which sailed from Suez 24 hours after the Formosa, and he feared that she had escaped his vigilance. It considered very likely that this vessel has been seized.

Perim, July 27.—The British steamer City of Agra outward bound, passed here at 10.15 this morning, and reported having been delayed by a Russian cuiser in latitude 23 N. longitude 37 E. Two Russian ships, supposed to be the Volunteer vessel Petersburg and Smolensk, passed within an hour afterwards towards Jibuti showing no colours.

SEIZURE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

Suez, July 27.—The German steamer Holsatia was seized by the Russian Volunteer vessels in the Red Sea and reached Suez this morning with a prize crew on board. She was however, at once released.

In accordance with instructions from Berlin, all German steamers bound for the east are furnished by the Russian Consul here with a pass for the Red Sea in case they should meet any Russian cruisers.

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 25, Mr. Gibson Bowles had on the paper the following question:—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the British mail steamboat Malacca has been captured or detained by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamboat Petersburg, or by any Russian vessel, in the Red Sea and is being conveyed back to Suez; and whether his Majesty's Government hold themselves bound, under the Suez Convention or otherwise, to allow a British vessel and crew to be forcibly conducted by their captors against the will of the British owners, captain, and crew, through the Suez Canal. The hon. member said it was not necessary now to ask the first part of the question, but perhaps the Prime Minister would be prepared to answer the second part.

Mr. Balfour. There are two or three questions down in the name of my hon. friend, and another question was asked of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs by my hon and gallant friend the member for Pembroke. These really to questions of a very diverse character. Some of them relate to broad questions of international law; others relate to the particular questions which arise out of the fact that a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet has made certain captures of British merchantmen in the Red Sea. The considerations connected with that question have only an indirect relation to the general questions of international law governing capture at sea. The difficulties, I do not at all wish to minimise them—arising out of these captures deal with a separate problem on which has given his Majesty's Government great anxiety and is still giving them great anxiety, but of which I may say that the signs somewhat portend do portend, a favourable issue. (Cheers.) More than that I think it would be inexpedient to say. As to the question of my hon. friend with regard to the position of the Suez Canal which does not touch specially the question of the Volunteer Fleet. I think I may say that in my judgment he has mistaken in the purport of the Suez Canal Convention. There was no act of war so far as I am aware committed in the Suez Canal, and the Convention expressly provides that a prize shall be treated as a man-of-war and that man-of-war are to have free passage through the canal. Therefore I do not think any special difficulty arises in connection with that branch of the question or anything which in any way gives rise to a difficult or complex controversy between the two Powers.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Then I understand we are bound.

Mr. Balfour: I think there can be no doubt whatever that we are bound to allow prizes of war to go through the Suez Canal. Indeed, when I say we are bound I ought perhaps to remind the House and the public that the Suez Canal is under international management and it is not for us as a single Power to say what the rules binding the Egyptian Government as the guardian of the Suez Canal ought to be. But in our view I may say quite plainly there can be no doubt that a legitimate prize may be taken through the Suez Canal without any breach of international arrangements.

Mr. Gibson Bowles also asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his Majesty's Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown and come to a decision upon the limits within which the right of search and visit by belligerent warships of neutral merchant ships should be exercised and the limits of the duty of merchantmen to submit to such search and visit; were British merchant ships required to submit to anything more than search and visit of the ship and examination of her crew and papers in order to ascertain her nationality destination and cargo, and in case of suspicion arising from such examination, to detention and transmission of the ship in charge of a Prize crew to a Prize Court for adjudication; were British merchant ships required to submit to the forcible seizure and removal of a portion of their cargo, at the discretion of the captain of the visiting warship, without any authority of or adjudication by a Prize Court; and would his Majesty's Government afford such naval protection along the lines of trade where the right of visit and search was likely to be practised as would protect British merchant ships from such unauthorised abuses in the exercise of that right as the forcible removal of their cargoes on the high seas.

Mr. Balfour: Perhaps my hon. friend will be content if I say, that in the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government the international law is correctly stated, speaking broadly, in the second paragraph of the question. As regards the third paragraph, I do not believe that it is sanctioned by the practice of international law.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the passage in recent times of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles by Russian vessels of war and Russian Volunteer cruisers equipped to act as vessels of war, his Majesty's Government would propose to submit to The Hague Tribunal the question whether such passages were or were not consistent with the terms of the treaties embodying the public law of Europe with regard to those Straits.

Mr. Balfour: This question does touch on what I must, at all events at present, regard as forbidden ground. It does raise a controversy which I think will be better settled if the House will, for the moment at all events, content itself with what I have said. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gibson Bowles: I quite recognise the necessity for that answer. I think I may forbear from putting the next question on the paper—"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk, after taking by force from the German mail steamboat Prinz Heinrich 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks and boxes of parcels said to be intended for Japan, subsequently detained by force the British steamship Persia, and insisted on transferring to her the greater portion of the letters and parcels taken from the Heinrich; and, if so, what steps do his Majesty's Government intend to take in the matter"—unless my right hon. friend desires to say something on it,

Mr. Balfour: No; I do not.

General Laurie: Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman does not desire to answer now the two latter inquiries in my question—namely, "whether it is in conformity with international law that the same vessel can at one time fly the commercial flag and at another time assert the authority of a warship and whether this transformation can take place on the high seas, or whether it is obligatory that a vessel holding a commission as a warship should be commissioned as such in a port of the nation to which she belongs?"

Mr. Balfor: This is a question of general law which my hon. and gallant friend asks me and I am not sure that anything would be gained by any attempt on my part to reply to it. (Hear, hear.) I would point out to him that in this question he had travelled a little wide of what is the somewhat narrower question of the relation between the action of the Smolensk and the Petersburg and the Treaty of Paris as modified by the Treaty of London. (Hear hear.)

Lord Spencer asked the Foreign Secretary whether he could give the House any information as to the recent seizure of British ships by the so-called Volunteer fleet of Russia, and also as to the sinking of the Knight Commander by Russian men-of-war.

The Marquis of Lansdowne: The latter phase of this question may, I think, be considered to have commenced with the seizure of the P. and O. steamship Malacca, to which the noble earl referred. That ship having on board a miscellaneous cargo of about 4,000 tons, of which 23 tons consisted of munitions of war, the property of his Majesty's Government and destined for the dockyards at Hong Kong and Singapore was seized on the 15th of this month in the Red Sea. Her passengers and crew were landed at Port Said, with the exception of the chief officer and two other persons. The ship was sent homewards, flying the Russian flag and in charge of a Russian prize crew. We conceived it to be our duty to make a strong representation to the Russian Government in consequence of this occurrence. Our representation was based mainly upon the character and antecedents of the ship by which the seizure was made. That ship belong to the Russian Volunteer fleet. She had lately passed through the Dardanelles; and, in our view, it was impossible for her to have passed through these Straits if she had at the time been a ship or war. If it be assumed that she was, at the time of her passage through the Straits, a peaceful vessel, it seemed to us intolerable that within a short space of time she should be transformed into a ship of war and should be found harrying neutral commerce in the waters of the Red Sea. (Hear, hear.) We mentioned as a subsidiary point in our protest the fact that the munitions of war on board of her were the property of the Government, and therefore could not be regarded as contraband of war. My lords, the result of our remonstrance was as follows. We received, in the first place, from the Russian Government an assurance that the Malacca would be released as soon as orders for her release could be conveyed to her. She had left Port Said before these orders could reach her, and she did not touch port again until she reached Algiers, at which place she arrived yesterday. I am glad to say she was released last night, and, I believe, at this moment flies the British flag. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the second result of our representation was that orders were given by the Russian Government to prevent a recurrence of any similar captures by ships, of the Volunteer fleet; and it was also explained to us that, if any such captures should occur before the orders to prevent them could reach their destination, those captures should be regarded as non avenus and as the result of a misunderstanding. My lords, in compliance with that assurance the Ardova and Formosa, two other steamers which have been seized, I believe by the same Russian vessel, were released yesterday. We have also been informed that these Volunteer ships are to be withdrawn from the Red Sea to some other destination, and we understand that it is not intended that they shall in the future be employed upon a similar service. I venture to hope that your lordships will think that, as far as there particular incidents are concerned, these controversy may be considered as having passed out of the acute stage, if indeed, it may be said to have ever entered that stage at all. (Hear, hear.) But it will be obvious to your lordship that there remain other and very serious questions which will have to engage the attention of his Majesty's Government—such questions, I mean, as the question of principle involved in the seizure by these Volunteer ships to which the noble earl referred; such questions, again, as arise in connection with the effect of international engagements upon the navigation of the approaches to the Black Sea. All those questions, at any rate can be examined without the impediment which would certainly have been occasioned had these ships still remained in the hands of their captors. My lords, among other points, I may refer to cases in which mails have been interfered with by Russian cruisers, and in one of which, unless we are misinformed, the cargo of captured vessels has been taken off them before they have been under the adjudication of a prize Court. But, my lords, in our view infinitely the most serious of these cases is that of which the noble earl spoke, the case, I mean, of the "Knight Commander." The "Knight Commander" was on her way from Hoboken to Japan with a miscellaneous cargo on board. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows. She was required to stop by ships belonging to the Vladivostok squadron. She obeyed the orders. She was boarded by man from the Russians ships. Her captain and crew were taken off her after what appears to have been a very perfunctory examination. And when the crew had been taken on board the Russian ships, two shells were fired into the "Knight Commander" with the result that she sank immediately. The British crew were taken to Vladivostok, and the native crew were put on board another vessel which happened to be passing. Now, my lords, unless we can be wholly misinformed in regard to the facts of the case, we can come to no other conclusion but that a very serious breach of international law has been committed by the captors of the "Knight Commander. My lords, upon no hypothesis of international law can we conceive that a neutral ship, even if it be assumed that her cargo included contraband of war, could be destroyed in this manner upon the mere fiat of the commanding officer of the capturing squadron and with reference to a properly-constituted prize Court. My lords, it follows that we have considered it our duty to lodge a strong protest against the conduct of these Russian ships, and we have accompanied that protest by a request that orders may be issued to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. We have also demanded the release of the British crew, which as I said just now, was taken to Vladivostok. My lords, it only remains for me to say that we are confident that these representations will have the desired effect—(hear, hear)—and that the Russian Government will not hesitate to disavow conduct of the persons by whom this outrage—for it was an outrage, if the facts are as stated—was committed. I hope I may add that the manner in which the Russian Government has dealt with the representations which we have already felt it our duty to make with regard to the other cases—the manner in which the Russian Government has dealt with those representations justifies me in the hope that the representations which we have now made will not have been made in vain. (Cheers.)

The subject then dropped.

Several Bills having been dealt with, Lord Lansdowne gave notice that the House will meet to-day at 3 o'clock in order to pass the Finance Bill.

Lord Spencer energetically expressed his surprise at the proposal to the Bill through all its stages at one sitting.—

In the House of Commons.—Mr. Balfour, at the invitation of Sir H. Campbell Bannerman made an important statement with regard to the seizure of British merchant ships by Russian vessels. He said:—

I have very little to add to what I think is now common property. The House will remember that the Malacca, a P. and O. steamship, was on July 13 seized by one of the Volunteer fleet which has recently issued from the Black Sea. We took the strongest possible exception to that course, on the ground that no ship of war could issue from the Black Sea and that in our judgment the vessels which bore the name of the Volunteer fleet, if they issued from the Black Sea and then took belligerent action either had no right to issue or no right to take that action. (Hear, hear.) The Russian Government have met us in this matter, I will not say upon the general principle, but as regards the particular incident. The Malacca could not be stopped before she left Port Said; but she went to Algiers, and she has now been released. The Russian Government, at the same time, gave us assurances that if the Volunteer fleet made further captures before intimation could reach them pending the discussion of general principles action should not be taken and that those captures should be regarded as not having taken place. In accordance with that pledge the Ardova and Formosa were released yesterday. We have received assurances that the Volunteer ships are to be withdrawn from the Red Sea; and I have little doubt that there will be no further desire on the part of the Russian Government to employ them as cruisers. (Cheers.) So far, therefore, as these ships go, the controversy has passed out of the acute stage. (Hear, hear.) I will not say that the Governments of His Majesty and of Russia have come to an agreement upon the general principle; but I think we need not anticipate that any practical violation of the view which we very strongly hold is likely to take place. (Cheers.) There are, I am sorry to say, other questions not connected with this incident at all, which must cause some discussion between the Governments, which, like all discussions between Governments, may be legitimate cause of anxiety. We hold that it is not proper that, on the authority of a captain of a cruiser, goods alleged to be contraband of war should be taken from a merchant ship without trial. (Hear, hear.) The proper course, according to international practice, is that any ship reasonably suspected of carrying contraband of war should be taken by the belligerent into one of its own ports, and that trial should there take place before a prize Court, by which the case would be determined. Evidently, if it is left to a captain of a cruiser to decide in his own initiative and authority as to whether the particular articles carried by the ship do or do not belong to the category of contraband of war what is not merely the pratice of nations but what is a necessary foundation of equitable relations between belligarents and neutrals would be cut down to the root. An even more serious case has arisen if as our information leads us to fear a ship called the Knight Commander was sunk by cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron on the ground that she carried contraband of war, her crew having been in the meanwhile removed. In our view that is entirely contrary to the accepted practice of civilised nations in the case of war and we have earnestly pressed our view on the Russian Government. (Cheers.) We are under the strong impression that when the case is brought as it has been brought by us before the Russian Government they will give such orders as will prevent the recurrence of unfortunate incidents of this character. I feel confident that that will be the case. I do not know that there is anything else I need say upon the international aspect of the question. But perhaps the House will allow me to say upon a matter in which we are directly concerned that I cannot help thinking there is some misapprehension—I wont say in this House but outside this House—as to the duties incumbent on neutrals. I have so far merely stated what we believe to be the duties and obligations of belligerents. Those duties we intend to the best of our abilities to see carried into effect. The belligerent of to-day will be the neutral of to-morrow; and the neutral of to-day may be the belligerent of to-morrow and there are duties incumbent upon neutrals which must be borne in mind by shipowners of this country. Undoubtedly, it is the duty of a captain of a neutral ship to stop when summoned to stop by a cruiser of a belligerent; and for the captain to allow at once, and without difficulty his papers to be examined. That is an obligation on neutrals which we have systematically, consistently, and sternly enforced when we have been in the position of a belligerent and it would not become us to indulge in any attempt to minimise that obligation on neutrals. (Cheers.)

Replying to Mr. Keir Hardie who wished to know whether any dispute that was likely to lead to hostilities would be submitted to The Hague Tribunal, the Prime Minister declined to answer what was a hypothetical question; but he added that he did not suppose the hon. member expected the Government to plunge recklessly into hostilities.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G Drage B
Mr J H Oak B Cov
Mr A Mayne B Cov
Mr W Warry B
Mr C H Harrison B
Col C J Swaine 01 Grenadiers
Capt F W Mallowes S T C
Capt J H Paine D S O R A
Capt C R Kelly R A
Capt G A Beazley R E
Capt G W J Lindsay 35 Sikhs
Capt F G H Sutton 10th Goorkha R
Capt G J Davis S T C
Capt G E J Perry Mily Accts Dept
Lieut L P Farrell I M S
Lieut G A Jamieson
Lieut C B Heniey R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J N Macleod I M S 3 mo extraordinary leave
Mr F C Gates B Cov furl to Nov 27 1901
Mr C Fisher B Cov special leave commuted into furl on M C and exteaded by 6 mo
Mr H S Wildeblood B furl to Oct 31 1904
Mr H A Hoghton B I mo and 2 days's extraordinary

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 23.

MICKLE MUCKLE MIGHT.

In these days of maritime leviathans, the Malacca is but a small boat. Yet she looks like making history for us. The Trent, too, was but insignificant, and the Alabama, which cost us so much, was but a 900-tonner. Recently I saw a painting of another little craft which has helped to make history. It was the third steamship built. Those familiar with the story of maritime progress will have heard of it, the Majestic. What makes the picture specially interesting is that it is the first ever done in oils of an ocean-going steamer. As a work of art it does not command a high place, but as the first of its kind it has a unique interest, as the curators of a certain museum who want it would tell you. It has had a strange career. The owner for whom it was painted thought so little of it that he put it up in his servants' hall, whence it was pitched into the lumber room, to be fished out and given to one of the domestics. She kept it until her husband died, then having no use for "this old thing," returned it. Then it came into the dining room, and progressed in favour until to-day it is the choicest treasure in the private office of a shipowner in the City whose reputation, I suppose, must be world-wide.

A RENAISSANCE.

Here is a curious point. The newest thing in the building of steamers, they tell me, is the construction of high, perpendicular smoke-stacks. The short, slanting one is to be abandoned; the tall one substituted to give better draught. Now in the painting by dead-and-forgotten John Howie, the old Majestic is shown with a funnel as high as her masts. We are reverting to the style which the first of the marine engineers adopted. She was the "most powerful steamship in the world" of her day, and it is interesting to compare her dimensions with the present-day vessel: Length 138ft., breadth 23ft., depth 12 1-2ft., weight 227 tons. Her mission was to carry passengers and mails between Greenock, Port Patrick, Liverpool, and the Isle of Man. She could go no higher up the Clyde than Greenock, because the passage was not deep enough to carry her father. Driven by "a pair of side lever engines of 120 horse-power" she was regarded as the very acme of engineering skill.

A LONG LINK.

And now for a link with the past. The Majestic was painted in 1820. Her owner, Mr. Robert Little, the long retired senior partner in the firm of James Little and Co., of Greenock, is living, hale and hearty to-day, though over ninety years of age. It would be for his father that John Scott built her, and himself could have been but a boy at the time, but as his father's partner he came to own her. Practically, therefore one may say that here we have a man who has witnessed the whole development of steam as applied to navigation. He remembers the conversion from sails to paddles, from paddles to screw; remembers how the clergy of his native land solemnly cursed the later innovation. Sails, they said, were the proper complement of the wind with which heaven favoured us. The paddle was but enough, but it did help the sails. But the screw was an invention of the devil, and made in emulation of his tail. So when the Littles sent their first screw steamer down the Clyde, the minister of the church at which they attended invited his flock to assemble at the Tail of the Bank and see the wicked creation sunk. The boat went smoothly passed the dread point; but she did go to the bottom, in Cardigan Bay.

A MERE NOTHING.

Three men sat down to lunch at a table where was a fourth, whom they did not know. One of the trio narrated an incident. The fourth, stern visaged and severe, ate his cold salmon, and looked cross. This was the story: The narrator and a friend had said to a poor girl from mainland. "Let us send you away into the country for a fortnight; we'll pay all expenses. You're very ill." The girl answered with thanks that she could not go away; she could not leave her mother. They made inquiries and found that the brutes of a father who beats his wife. The girl could not leave home because, as she said, "Sometimes I am able to take a blow which he means for mother. The fourth man, when the story was ended, looked severely at the one who had told it. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "I could not help overhearing what you were saying. Will you be so good as to devote this to the service of that poor girl?" He dropped a "sovereign on the table and in another second was out of the club.

A GRIM TRAGEDY.

Ninety-two years ago last Friday at Salamanca the guns were roaring which were not to be silenced until the road was clear for Wellington to march to Madrid. The Duke was very busy completing arrangements for the impending battle, and had not thought about breakfast. His dutiful staff had denied themselves in order to keep his company. At last they got something spread on the ground behind a farmyard wall, and Wellington riding in they tucked the leg of a chicken into one of his fists and a chunk of bread into another. He munched as he sat in the saddle. Suddenly he set spurs to his horse, called on them to follow, threw his leg of chicken over his shoulder, and galloped as if for dear life. He had sighted the French at a gap in the hills, and knew the moment for battle had come.

CROWNER'S QUEST.

Surprise has been expressed that the late Mr. Herbert Campbell having been attended for some days prior to his death by his medical man, it should have been necessary to hold an inquest. The doctors having attended does not in the least affect the question. The holding of an inquest was inevitable from the fact of death being the outcome of an accident. No matter how long a period has elapsed if death be directly the outcome of violence or misadventure then the coroner and at least twelve good men and true must inquire into the circumstances. And if the inmate of a prison, or a workhouse or asylum, or a patient under an operation in a hospital die, then the same form must be observed. The coroner can commit a man for trial for felony involving death, but, unlike the magistrate, he cannot proceed unless he have the body of a dead person before him.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

The liberty which Admiral Skrydloff's fleet is enjoying need not make one believe that every Japanese town off which he appears is instantly to undergo bombardment. It is distinctly understood that fortified places are alone liable to be besieged. Towns agglomerations of houses or villages which are open or undefended cannot be attacked or bombarded. There is as clear an understanding as to the preservation of hospitals, places of worship, and buildings devoted to art, science and charity. Napoleon rather despised the lessening of war's horrors. They were making war with rosewater, he declared. In old times the vanquished were either put to death or sold into slavery. If I had done that kind of thing when I took Vienna, the Prussians would not so easily have got to Paris, so he said. But he forgot that had the good old rule and simple plan obtained in his own case, he would never have lived to make this savage declaration.

WAR'S WHIRLIGIG.

It is very wonderful in what a short time we get our wounds whole, and forget who and what caused them. Spain and America are on as good terms as any nations could be; China and Japan are hand and glove; France and England never were on better terms than to-day, but for a brief spell the mere mention of Fashoda seemed likely to set the two nations to blows. If General Kuroki and Prince Kuropatkin come safely through their present engagements, nobody will be in the least surprised to hear of their sitting down to dinner together. It was ever thus. Was not that a terrible war upon which the foregoing comment of Napoleon was made? Read what Marie Louise wrote to her father during its progress. She believed by the time that Napoleon had suffered defeat at Eckmuhl. "We have heard with great joy that Napoleon was present at the great battle which he has lost. If he would only lose his head as well! A number of prophecies are current here as to his approaching end, and they say it is he who is referred to in the Apocalypse. . . . I do not attach much importance to these predictions, but how happy I should be to see them realised. Not quite the sort of language one would like his sweetheart to use concerning him. Yet Marie Louise became the wife ten months later of the man to whom she here referred.

BEHIND THE LAW COURTS.

No matter where exactly, but behind the Law Courts is a lumber treasury. It is a chest with contents all disordered. But what an hour of excitement may one spend in rummaging it over! Letters and cheques, I O Us, and all manner of storied scraps relating to giants, mainly of other days, but to some few of our own. There is a typical epistolary firebrand from Ruskin, which I thought, might well have been written by some notable musical composer as to present-day conditions in the music-selling market. "If there is any form of crime which merits hanging," thundered the prophet of Coniston, "it is the American piracy of books. My solicitors have instructions from me to prosecute every bookseller found offering pirated copies of my works." Also, there is a Swinburne note condemning in real Swinburnese a work whose author would not care to read the criticism. And one of the first cheques that George Meredith ever received for literary work is there. It is for ten guineas, but is worth to-day a good deal more than the amount inscribed upon the surface.

ADVICES from Ottawa state that Sir F. W. Borden, the Minister of Militia, has made a contract with Messrs. Armstrong to build large ammunition factories at Winnipeg and Ottawa, and probably at Vancouver. The Ottawa factory will be large enough to produce forty million rounds a year. At present all Canada's ammunition comes from England, except for one factory's output in Quebec.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JULY 23.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. C. Longworth resigns his commission. Second Lieut. R. S. Spurrier is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. L. Melvill is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt. and Brevet Major Lord Charles C. Bentinck is seconded for service on the Staff.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Capt. and Brevet Major M. Archer-Shee, D. S. O. is seconded for service on the Staff.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY,

Lieut. (District Officer) T. Godfrey is placed on retired pay.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 20, Royal Warrant, Oct. 24, 1900:—G H King, G Heygate, A G Gilliman, N B Robertson, C G Risley, on the Seconded List, C W Cripps, K Willett, C J F Leech, R H Haining, A S Barnwell, J F P Thorburn, N R L Chance, B J D Acland, R F Parker, C E Boyce, the Hon. H G O Bridgeman, J C. Walford, W C H Cree, R F D Burnett, E J L Bayley, O W M Ivens, K M Potter. Lieut. E F Snewell to be adjutant, vice Major F E L Barker, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col. G D'A Alexander is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E C Griffin, vice J H Bateson, seconded; A E C Barney, vice M A Jackson, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company; H. E. Kenyon vice W H Macalpine-Leny promoted F V Izard, vice R H R Benson, promoted. Second Lieut. G O Sherrard is placed on the Half-Pay List temporarily on account of ill-health.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt. C E Mel Morrison is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept; Brevet Major A R S Mardin, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice C E Mel Morrison.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut G H Stevenson is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Devonshire Regt.—Second Lieut C G Ransford is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Suffolk Regt.—Second Lieut H F Story is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt J S Barstow is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt J E Harden is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut W E Shaw resigns his commission.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut. J. Campbell is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. T. E. Clarke is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut. W. P. Thompson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Second Lieut. J. C. D. Birtwhistle is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Second Lieut C. P. Paige is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. R. St. P. Mosgrove is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

The Essex Regt.—Second Lieut. R. L. S. Roberts is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. F. W. Darwall is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Lieut. T. E. C. Hunt is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Capt. C A Haviland is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—D C Percy-Smith, D S O, to May 3, 1904, vice R A Haviland, seconded; H E Welch to May 4, 1904, vice H E Foster, seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. C Jarvis is antedated to May 3, 1904. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A G. Wordsworth, vice H E Welch, promoted; E St G. Mivart, vice E P Osler, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Capt G Monreal is seconded for service in the Army pay Dept.

The Durham Light Inf.—Lieut L Phillips is seconded for service with Indian Army.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut J R E Stansfeld, D S O, to be captain, to complete establishment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut R Macleod is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 31 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion:—L C Bearne, W Mearns.

STAFF.

Col. H. C. Sclater, C.B., from deputy director-general of ordnance, to be director of Artillery at Headquarters, from April 1, 1904, until he embarks for India on appointment as quartermaster-general.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss B. Bennie, Miss L. M. Toller.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col (local Brig Gen.) G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O., inspector-general, West African Frontier Force to be colonel.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. C. C. Norman, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the West African Frontier Force.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg.-Capt. C. E. L. B. Harison, F.R.C.S. Eng., to be surgeon-major; Surg.-Lieut. H. Stallard, 4th Volunteer Batt. the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.), to be surgeon-lieutenant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	3	15
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	8	11	93
Same date last year	10	6	72

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	6

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talo, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	4	4	87
Total plague deaths to date	27,093	225,549	
Same date last year	1	13	82

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

Sunday.—The storm at the head of the Bay has advanced in a west-north-westerly direction and this morning its central area is lying over Ranchi and Chaibassa. It has decreased very considerably in intensity, for the largest deficiency of pressure reported is only one-sixth of an inch as compared with two-fifths yesterday. Moderate rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and the east Central Provinces, light to moderate rain in Orissa, the greater part of Burma, light rain in Assam, Bengal, East Central India, Rajputana, local showers in the United Provinces, Punjab and the North-west Frontier Provinces. Pendra reports 2 1-2 inches, Sambalpur 2, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Balasore, Darjeeling, Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, and Lahore 1 1-2, Toungoo, Allahabad, Bikaner, Udeipur, Sambhar, Sutna, and Hazribag one inch, and Mooltan, Cherat quarter of an inch. The West Coast has been practically rainless. The storm is no longer of much importance. It will probably advance in a west north-westerly or north-westerly direction and give light to moderate rain in the East United Provinces, East Central India and adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Light rain is likely in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, and light to moderate rain in Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular except locally at Malegaon and Agra, where a brisk fall has taken place. The barometer is from .04 to .12 in defect of normal in the United Provinces and at Delhi, Jaipur, Jubbulpore and Raipur.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, north-easterly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong over the greater part of Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Malegaon, Karachi, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess at Dessa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Malegaon, and 5° to 11° in defect at Delhi, Bangalore, Jhansi and Agra. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 17 stations, out of which 10 report light showers under a quarter of an inch. The heaviest falls are 2.50" at Agra and 1 about an inch and a half at Jhansi, Jaipur and Mangalore.

Weather is unusually quiet; the storms that come from the Bay of Bengal and pass westwards through the Central Provinces are almost absent. Good rain has fallen in the United Provinces and Rajputana, and locally at Mangalore. Elsewhere it has been light and scattered. There is a small depression in the United Provinces and rain is to be expected there. Elsewhere scattered showers are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th August 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·78
Temperature of the air	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0 846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	8·6
Mean Direction of Wind	W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	363
Rainfall	0·03
Total fall during month	3·80
" year	29·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of Bertie Smith and Co Limited—Kanga and P for the Company Payne and Co—E Mengel and Co Limited—Petitioners.

15 suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-03—Captain and V—Zoolekhabai widow and another vs Syed Zynal Abdin &c—Chinnis M and M Part heard.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhagwandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W and Sorabji and J.

449-04—In person—Jamnabai and others vs Luximbai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

63 258-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Odkudas—Captain and B—(for postponement)

503-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijpatia Gowadia and others vs Hiralal Sitaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vadia.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-03—Nathuna and P—Sayaji Gangaram vs Shambhu Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sadasth vs Mavji Francis and others.

142-03—K B Mehta Gangabai widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romer.

512-33—K P and Mehta—Sooji Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Decree Absolute.

672-03—Jehangir and S—Ebanor Lowe vs John Herbert Lowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

379 01—Motilal and Co—Tricumdas Purshotam and others vs Bihardial Munsaram and another—Sorabji and J.

434-04—Tyabji D and Co—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and others vs Ramchander Gopinata and others—Malvi H and M.

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Bomoji Rustomji Mullaferoze vs Booshibai Jehangir Sukhaa and others—Nanu H and Co K P Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

214-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai vs Rehimanbhoy Assur and others—Motilal and Co Tyabji D and Co.

551-03—Unvalla and G—Maturadas Canji vs Meghjee Lakamidas and another.

728-03—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdula bin Mahomed Coachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonjee R and K.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Penker vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coor and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B Aghavaya.

257-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ladha Dossa and another Damji Gokulhuudas—Payne and Co.

522-03—Captain and V—Bhanji Cursondas vs Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co.

57-03—Unwalla and P—Shaikchand bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Luxmon Bawa Bhoir and and another—Maganla J and G.

487-00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Sapurjee Chothia Pestonjee—R and K.

256 04—Tyabjee D and Co—Shaik Camroodin Tyabjee vs Peroujmal Castorchand and others—Balkrishna V N K—In person.

276-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shinazu vs Goolam Hoosein and another—Edgelow G and W.

335-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and others—Little and Co and Cragie L and O—(for postponement.)

236-3313-01—Mulla and M—Bapuji Dorabji Darooyalla vs Runchordas Vandravandas and another—Jamsetji and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

205-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G F Bendits and Co—Crawford B and Co.

267-04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Mattamad Dewlah Banadur and another—Bicknell M and R and Ragunavaya.

154-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Mancokji Edulji Contractor and others—K D and Shroff.

103-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co.

112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—(for postponement.)

116-04—Payne and Co—Khemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmahdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M.

557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia.

613-03—Matubhai J and M—Doolabjee Sunderjee vs Dayaram Harjeewan others—Bhaishunker K and G—(for postponement.)

743-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri.

821-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Tamulchand and others vs Raghunath Mahund and others Kanga and P—K D Shroff.

314-03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha and another Sorabji and J.

702-03—Crawford B and Co—Nama Esoo Padwal and others vs Dada Bawoo and others—D D Romer—In person.

83-04—Mulla M Ravji—Hamraj vs Tooloidas Ramjee Kama and others—Little and Co.

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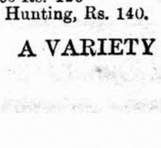

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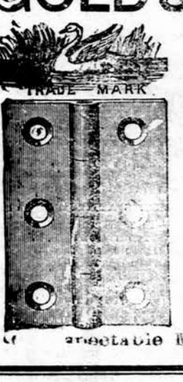

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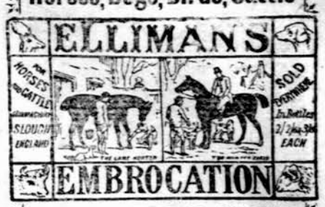

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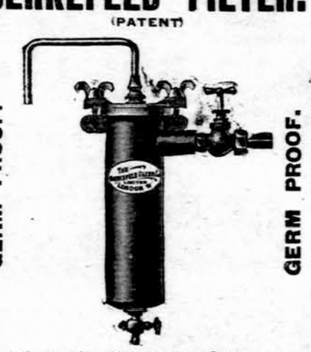

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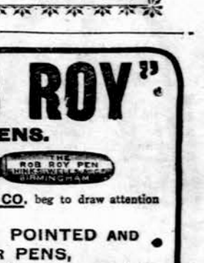

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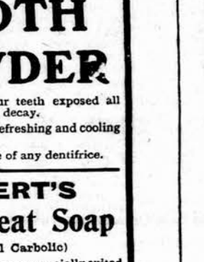

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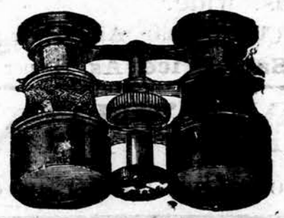

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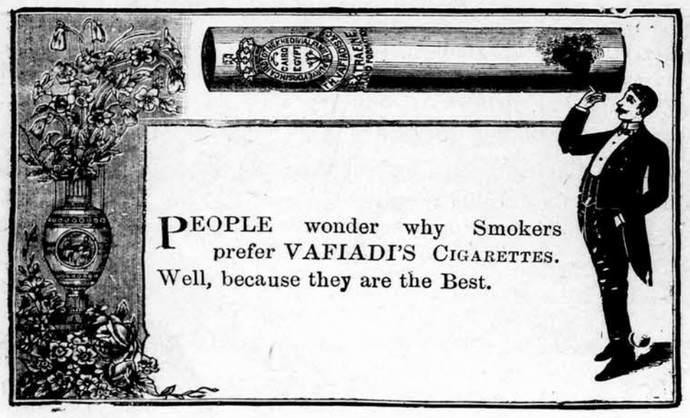

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Sale Price, Rs. 4-12 per pair.

185 Scarlet FLANNELETTE BLANKETS.
With black borders, suitable for servants, etc. Size: 50 by 96 ins.
Usual Price, Rs. 1-10 each.
NOTE
Sale Price, Re. 1-5 each.

125 Pairs SHEETS.
Linen Finished Bed Sheets.
Very cool, and wash well, hard wearing. Size: 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 ins.
Usual Price, Rs. 4-4 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 3-14 per pair.

55 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS.
Assorted patterns, splendid value Size: 19 by 21 ins. Price, Rs. 3-12.
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PER DOZEN.

50 DOZEN WHITE HONEYCOMB TOWELS.
English manufacture, excellent value.
Size: 20 by 41 ins.
Usual Price, Rs. 3-4.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 2-12.

150 Dozen LONGCLOTH PILLOW CASES.
Well made from strong longcloth. Size: 19 by 30 ins.
Usual Price, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.
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250 Yards SCARLET FLANNELS.
Durable and warm, 22 ins. wide.
Usual Price, As. 14 per yard.
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DO NOT FORGET!
To include in your order a box of **Japanese Paper Serviettes**, for parties, etc., White centers with fancy borders.
Price, As. 8
Per Box 75 Napkins.

75 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS.
In a variety of designs, splendid for everyday use.
19 by 21 ins. Price, Rs. 2-14.
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NOTE this Line, 50 "IRENE" DINNER Sets, Complete set of 30 pieces for Rs. **12-8** Sale Price.
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Unique Fan, 4 blades, no guard, complete with battery, wire and charge	Rs.	60
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Electric Watch Holder...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Candle stick	,,	16 to 20
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Electric Hanging Lamp in neat box with beautiful shade...	,,	20 to 25

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.
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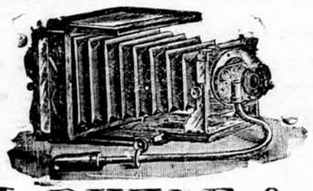

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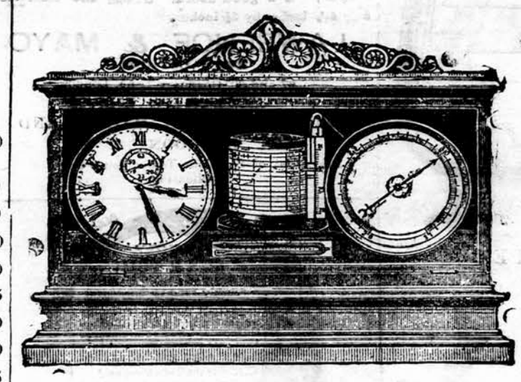

THE BAROGRAPH.
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This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

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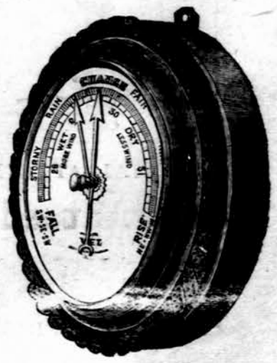
ANEROID BAROMETERS.



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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
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